Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME XXXIX.] WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5TH 1828. [NUMBER 1970.

Advertisement,

TO be let two very commodious ROOMS Suited for an OFFICE, or the private residence of a single Gentleman within the Fort, for particulars apply to Mr. RIGBY Printer of the Bombay Gazette Newspaper, at the Gazette Office,

Bombay, 5th March, 1828.

SUPERINTENDENTS OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 4TH MARCH 1828.

NOTICE.

THE "DUNCAN GIB" (expected from LIVERPOOL) on her arrival off this Port will be distinguished by No. 7690 of MARRYATTS CODE.

EDW. W. HARRIS.

Higgs & Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION

To-morrow the 6th Instant.

FINE Letter and Foolscap Paper, Olives, Sallad Oil, China Sewing Silk, Patent Weights, and Patent Ornamental Dressing Pins, Cyder and a variety of other Articles.

Meadows Street, 5th March 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION,

To-morrow the 6th Instant.

GENTLEMEN'S Fashionable Coats and Pantaloons, to close an account, Bicknel's Hats, Ivory Handled Knives and Forks, Cavalry Braid, Waistbelts, &c.

AT ONE O'CLOCK,

BELONGING TO AN ESTATE

A VERY GOOD

SHIGRAMPOE,

AND

DOUBLE HARNESS.

Meadows Street, 5th March 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION

On THURSDAY the 20th Instant.

AT ONE O'CLOCK

THAT WELL KNOWN

BAY ARAB

Buggy Horse

BORDERER.

THE Property of Capt. GRAHAM, Queen's Royals, warranted to tort in Harness, twelve Miles within the Hour.

Meadows Street, 5th March, 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

FINE OLD

LONDON PARTICULAR

MADEIRA.

Fifteen Years in India,

PRICE Rs. 35 PER DOZ.

Meadows Street, 5th March, 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

AT REDUCED PRICES,

CAVALRY Girdles, Staff, Cavalry and Infantry Sword Knots, Silver Square Braid, Silk Sashes, Holster Pistols, and Regulation Swords.

Flutes with one and four Keys, Double Flageolets, Pianoforte Strings, Music Pens. Bassoon and Clarionet Reeds, Fiddle Brows, and Music Bows.

AN ASSORTMENT OF RIDING WHIPS,

A NEAT

BLUE AND WHITE

DINNER SET,

FOR 24 PERSONS.

Rs. 160,

Meadow Street 6th March, 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION.

A PAIR OF

YOUNG

CAPITAL IRON GREY

ARAB

CARRIAGE HORSES,

PRICE RUPEES 1,150.

PARTED WITH FOR NO FAULT WHATEVER.

Meadow Street, 5th March 1828.

FRITH
Bomanjee & Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

THIS DAY

WEDNESDAY the 5th Instant.

RICH Imitation Shawls, a variety of Piece Goods, Cut and Plain Glass Ware, Tea Kettles, Bamboo Chairs, several articles of Household Furniture, Madeira Wine, Rum Shrub, Sweetmeats, Kaledscopes, new Regulation Sword, Pistols, Cocked and round Hats, Britannia Metal Teapots a few Dozens of Cyder, Perry and Soda Water.

A capital double barrel Gun by Richards, and a 2oz. Rifle by Mortimer.

N. B. A. few copies of Moore's Rangoon Views will also be put up for Sale.

Nesbit Lane, 5th March 1828.

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

THIS DAY

WEDNESDAY the 5th Instant.

UNLESS PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF,

A BUGGY and HARNESS, with a dark Brown Buggy Horse, and a Lady's Toujou.

Nesbit Lane 5th March 1828.

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

AT

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co's.

ROOMS,

A SMALL assortment of Batiste's of the most fashionable and elegant patterns.

PRICE PER YARD 3 Rs.

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

A SPLEND D Dinner Service of Richly Gilt and Flowered Iron Stone China, for 24 persons price,..... Rs. 1250

A very elegant Tea Service, new pattern, richly ornamented and gilt..... 300

A Set of 14 Rich Strawberry Diamond Cut Glass and Fruit Dishes,..... 450

A pair of elegant 10 light Pentagon Lustres,..... 2000

A Persian Carpet..... 65

A Ditto,..... 20

With a great variety of Dinner and Breakfast Services.

A CARD.

A YOUNG WOMAN who lately accompanied a family from England, is anxious to engage herself as an attendant upon a Lady or family proceeding to Europe. Satisfactory testimonials as to character can be given. For particulars apply to Messrs. FRITH BOMANJEE and Co.

Nesbit Lane, 5th March 1828.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On MONDAY the 10th Instant,

THE NEAT

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE &c.

BELONGING TO THE

ESTATE

OF THE LATE

Mr. Robert Baxter,

AT HIS LATE

RESIDENNCE

No. 4, Rampart Row,

VIZ.

SILVER and PLATED WARE, GLASS and QUEEN'S WARE, LAMPS, TABLES, CHAIRS, COUCHES, PIER GLASSES, EUROPE CARPETS, WINES, BOOKS &c. &c.

AT ONE O'CLOCK.

Will be put up an Europe Built open CARRIAGE with a pair of Horses and HARNESS Complete.

Catalogues are preparing.

Bombay 5th March 1828.

Framjee Naserwanjee and Co.

IN FORBES SREEET,

HAVE FOR SALE

ENGLISH CLARET,

FROM NISBETT.

AND

EUROPE SHOES.

Bombay, 5th March 1828.

FOR SALE

AT THE

GAZETTE OFFICE,

BLANK BILLS of Exchange.
Powers of Attorney.
Interest and Respondentia Bonds.
Policies of Insurance
Bills of Lading.
and
Prices Current.

Bombay, 5th March 1828.

Mr. G. Higgs.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has just received from *Bussora* another large Lot of promising young BLOOD ARAB HORSES for sale on Commission.

Bombay, 5th March 1828.

For Freight or Passage

TO LONDON,

THE FINE NEW SHIP

LADY FAVERSHAM.

500 TONS,

George Adler,

COMMANDER.

THIS Ship iselegantly fitted up, and carries a regular Surgeon.

Apply to Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 5th March 1828.

For Freight or Passage

TO LONDON

THE NEW BRIG

CARTHA,

BURTHEN 450 TONS.

Capt. J. Stuart Lindsay

WILL be despatched in all this month.

APPLY to Captain LINDSAY at the Office of Messrs. DIROM CARTER AND Co.

Bombay, 5th March 1828.

For Freight or Passage

TO PENANG, MALACCA AND

SINGAPORE,

THR BARQUE SHIP

BYRAMGORE.

Henry W. Beyts,

COMMANDER.

WILL sail about the 20th Instant has good accommodation for Passengers and will land Passengers on the MALABAR COAST, apply to Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 5th March 1828.

Freight or Passage

TO THE CLYDE,

THE FINE FIRST CLASS RRIG,

CATHERINE,

OF 300 TONS BURTHEN,

Thomas Kincaid,

COMMANDER.

WILL be despatched to Greenock in all this month.

This vessel has excellent accommodations for Passengers and carries a regular Surgeon.

For Particulars apply to the COMMANDER on board or at the Office of MESSRS. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Bombay, 5th March 1828.

For Freight or Passage

TO LONDON.

THE WELL KNOWN BARQUE

ALACRITY.

OF 300 TONS

CAPTAIN JOHN FINDLAY.

HAS very good accommodation for Passengers, and will sail in all this month.

APPLY to Messrs. FORBES AND Co. or to Capt. FINDLAY, at their Office.

Bombay, 5th March 1828.

For Freight or Passage

TO

LIVERPOOL OR GREENOCK.

THE NEW BRIG

Gleniffer,

OF 318 TONS,

DAILY EXPECTED TO ARRIVE.

APPLY to Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND Co.

Bombay, 5th March 1828.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having beeu made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of HUGH HOLMES DOHERTY. deceased, late a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated the 27th day of Feb. 1828.

MORRIS AND PUGH,
PROCTORS.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of HENRY WILKS deceased, late a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire Registrar of the said Court all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 4th Day of March 1828.

H. E. SOUTOHUSE,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judi cature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate, and Effects of J C. PEYTON deceased, late a LIEUTENANT in the Military Service of the United, Company of Merchant of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establisment may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire Registrar of the Said Court all persons Concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof. —Dated this 4th Day of March 1828.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of THEREZA GOGE late of Bombay Widow deceased, may be granted to SYED HADDY BIN SYED TACKEY MAHOMEDAN and MACKINTOSH MINOSSE ARMINIAN the Executors Named in the Said Will, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 4th day of March 1828.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
PROCTOR.

AVISO.

TENDO Recorrido a Corte Suprema da Judicatura em Bombaim, que Approvaçaõ do Testamento de THEREZA GOGE Viuva e moradora de Bombaim ja defunta, seja concedida a SAED HADDY BIN SAED TACQUI MAHOMETANO e MACKINTOSH MINOSSE ARMENIO Testamenteiros nomenados no ditto Testamento. Todas pessoas interessadas nelle fiquem por este sciente do mesma.—Datada 4 de Março de 1828.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
PROCURADORE.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council

BOMBAY CASTLE, 23D FEBRUARY 1828.

No. 65 of 1828.—Captain C. Walter, of the 1st European Regiment, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years for the recovery of his health.

By Order of the Honourable the Governor in Council

W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received a letter from the Subscriber to the European and Native Education Societies, in answer to that from a Member of the Committees, which we refrain from inserting, it being our wisk and intention, to act up to the resolutions stated in our opening address.

EXCHANGE &c.

On London, at 6 months sight, 1 | 9½ per Rupee.
Calcutta, at 30 days sight, 103½ B'by Rs. per 0|0 Sas
Madras, at 30 days sight, at par.

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 134 Bombay Rs, per 0 | 0 Sicca
Unremittable do. 105½ do. per 0 | 0 do.

Notes of the present 5 per Cent. Loan opened in Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 106 1 50 B'bay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars	100 per 218 B'by Rs.
German Crowns	100 per 212 Ditto.

GOVERNMENT LOAN.

Subscriptions to the present 5 per cent Loan opened in Bengal on the 18th August 1825. are rreceivable at the General Treasury at Bombay at the rate of 106½. Bombay Rupees per 0 | 0 Siccas; being the intrinsic value.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 5TH MARCH 1828.

The last few days have brought us several arrivals, chiefly from China, bringing commercial intelligence from that quarter to the beginning of January for which we refer to another part of the Paper. The Brig Catherine from Greenock having left on the 26th September conveys no public intelligence of Interest. We regret that we are not enabled to offer any authentic account of the reported action between the Turkish and combined European fleets, in the Mediterranean, in which the former are said to have sustained great loss, yet without producing the result that might have been expected, of inducing the Porte to submit to the mediation of the three Naval Powers.

That Editors of newspapers in this part of the world, should have latterly become so much Egotists as to inflict on the Public, not only the History of ridiculous squabbles one with the other, to the extent even of arrangements for meeting on the deadly Field, but their irritable feelings as rivals in the common pursuit of providing a small weekly selection for the public information or amusement, has always seemed to the person who now undertakes the Editorship of the Gazette, as something peculiar and in the very worst taste. At a time too when the Editors of India, are complaining of the drawback, which heavy postages cause to the circulation of their papers, surely the irrelevant personalities of men, about whom the public know little, and care less might be spared in their columns.

The late Editor in his lengthy valedictory Eulogy on his own merits and independence, has we regret to say, too much imitated the style adopted by his *promising* cotemporary, who gives unsparingly in his Prefaces the hope of high results, that are henceforth to arise from his various typographic undertakings, and above all from his zeal for the *revival* and *improvement* among us of classic lore!! These puffs are an insult to the common sense of an Indian community, and would scarcely gull the gullible of John Bull's Fanally.

Had not the retiring Editor chosen to say so much of himself, the Gentleman who succeeds him, intended to have intruded nothing, either of his views as to the mode of conducting a paper in Bombay, or of his own fitness or qualification for the task. As he has been in a manner dragged forward, he only begs to assure the public, that while he superintends the columns of the Gazette, no personal, or apparently vindictive feeling, shall ever be gratified through their medium —They shall always be open to all moderate parties, and to moderate discussion of matters of general interest, but influenced by no bias of faction or party spirit. The Editor's endeavours as far as his means extend, will be to procure the earliest interesting information of all kinds, both European and Asiatic for his readers, for which he is making such arrangements, as he hopes may be successful. Relating to the Statistics of this very interesting Country he will have particular pleasure in giving insertion, to the communications of intelligent correspondents who may favor him—and to all others who have a playful hour to give to the Muses, with the elegant Joannes; an improvement to suggest, or a good story to tell, he offers the use of types and paper, with some care that their Essays shall not be disfigured for want of correction in the press, like that of the affrighted N. E. Y. in last Courier, who unlike his namesake the late Marshall, thinks the end of a fray, and perhaps the beginning of a feast the best periods at which to enter.—The Editor, humbly apologizes for saying so much, let the Public Judge for themselves of the future conduct of this paper, as no doubt they will—we are desirous to please, and most anxious to avoid offence.

By the following extract from a London paper it will be seen that a just tribute to the memory of that great man Mr. Canning is in contemplation. "We observe with unmixed satisfaction, that a proposition has been made, and appears before the public recommended and sanctioned by some of the most illustrious names, for erecting a monument to the memory of Mr. Canning." The people of England, in our humble opinion can do no less, they are bound by the strongest tyes, those of Gratitude and Love, to give forth to the world, a national and permanent memorial of their admiration of the character, and principles of the departed Statesman. He was a man in every way qualified for the situation he held, nature had been profuse indeed with him; The qualities requisite to a leader of the House of Commons, are multifarious, and very rarely united in the same person. With eloquence and knowledge of business alone, even of the first order, he could not manage an assembly, in which his firmness, temper, and even courage, would be frequently put to the test; and if he was once found deficient in any of the last attributes, all the magic of his words, and all the weight of his knowledge would avail him but little. He would be harassed, brow-beaten, and at last, reduced to silence, when the exercise of his powers ought to be called into action. The most inflammatory speeches would go out to the world, unanswered, or only feebly replied to. The most insulting petitions would be forced upon the House, from want of nerve and tact on the part of the Minister. Questions respecting our Relations, with foreign Courts, or affecting the privacy of the Royal Family, which it would be improper to answer, and imprudent to pass over without notice, would be night after night put from the Opposition Benches: and if the Ministerial Leader had not consummate address, he might involve the Government in situations, from which it would be extremely difficult to extricate it afterwards. The Minister who will lead the House of Commons *in our time*, must not only possess skill in debate, and a perfect knowledge of the multiplied interests, of the country, but he must have imperturbable firmness, and moreover a suavity of manner, which should enable him at pleasure, to check those surging passions which the ardour of discussion might call forth. He should never lose his own Temper, nor suffer an adversary to transgress in this way with impunity. This slight sketch of what is required from a minister who leads the House of Commons, will in some degree enable us to estimate our loss; Junius says "to be acquainted with the merit of a Ministry, we need only observe the condition of the people. If we see them obedient to the laws, prosperous in their industry, united at Home, and respected abroad, we may reasonably presume that their Affairs are conducted by men of experience, ability and virtue." How beautifully this tallies with the state of England, whilst she was blest by the councils of the late Premier, never was England so respected abroad, or so united at home, as during the short period of Mr. Canning's administration; when we consider also, his constant labor and solicitude for the welfare of England, we must for ever deplore his loss, and pray that the liberality of his sentiments, may be engravened on the hearts of those, to whom power is delegated, and the liberty of the people intrusted.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

When the Ships left China, Patna Opium was quoted at 1150 Dollars per Chest, and Malwa at 1350 Dollars, but sales difficult, and money scarce, as it always is in Canton, towards the new year. The stock of Malwa on hand was 1200 Chests, a considerable reduction in price expected this season.

The estimated consumption of this article in 8 months from 1st April 1827 was Patna and Benares 4190 Chests value 40,56,000 Dolrs. Malwa 3050 Chests do. 35,00,000 or upwards of 75 Lakh and a half of Spanish Dollars.

In consequence of the arrival at Madras on the 19th February of the Ship LALLA ROOKH," after an extremely short passage having left England on the 5th November, we are enabled to lay before our readers much interesting matter extracted by our Madras Cotemporaries from English papers up to the end of October.

(From the MADRAS GOVT. GAZETTE.)

Wednesday, 17th October, a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, G. C. B. took the usual oath on being appointed Governor General of Bengal. Captain Alexander Christie was sworn into the command of the ship Thomas Coutts, consigned to Bengal and China.

Wednesday evening, a splendid dinner was given by the East India Company, at the Old London Tavern, to Lord W. C. Bentinck, on his appointment to the important office of Governor General of Bengal.—There were present Mr. Tierney, Mr. S. Rice, Lord Bexley, the Attorney General, Lord Elliot; Sir J. Doyle, Chief Justice Best, Lord Tenterden, all the Directors of the East India Company, and many of their friends. The dinner was served up on silver, and the table embellished with numerous gold vases. The viands were of the most rare and costly description, and the wines of the finest vintages

The 25th October, being the day to which Parliament was prorogued, a meeting took place *pro forma*, for the purpose of further prorogation. At two o'clock the Commissioners, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Clarendon, and Lord Bexley, took their seats on the woolsack, and the officers of the House of Commons having appeared at the bar, the commission was read, after which the Lord Chancellor declared Parliament prorogued until Thursday the 20th of December.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

London, October 22.

It is said that Sir Herbert Taylor, to whom the government of the Cape of Good Hope has been offered, has declined it, and that the appointment will be given to Sir Lowry Cole, at present Governor of the Mauritius. A successor to Sir Lowry Cole, is not yet fixed on, but it is supposed his office will devolve on Sir H. Clinton, who now holds the command of the English troops in Portugal.

The German papers mention the arrival at Vienna on the 3d October, of His Excellency Count Villa Real, Portuguese Ambassador to the Court of Great Britain, on an extraordinary mission from his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil. It is supposed that he brings the requisite instructions relative to the Regency of his Royal Highness the Infant Don Miguel. It was supposed, however, that his Royal Highness will wait for the arrival of a courier from the Emperor his brother before he sets out for Lisbon.

We observe the Lord High Admiral has bestowed six vacant Second Lieutenantcies of Royal Marines on the Sons of Officers of that Corps, thereby evincing a disposition to attend to the claims of old and meritorious Officers, in preference to party or private interest.

Lieutenant S. Giles, R. T. S, of the Plymouth Division of Royal Marines is promoted to the rank of Captain (unattached). Messrs. Harley, Shepherd, and Lemon, are appointed (to new Commissions) Second Lieutenants of the Royal Marine Corps.

The Earl of Liverpool continues at Coombe-wood. The health of his Lordship has slightly improved. The Noble Earl, accompanied by his Countess, takes an airing in his carriage daily when the weather is fine.

On Wednesday night the Lady of Lord Goderich was safely delivered of a son, at our Prime Minister's dwelling in Downing-street. To the inquirers respecting her Ladyship, the answer was that "Lady Goderich was going on quite as well as could be expected." This is his Lordship's only surviving child. Both Lord and Lady G. were, about a year ago, thrown into much grief by the loss of an accomplished daughter, aged 21 years.

Mr. Huskisson, It is said, is gone on a visit to a Noble Marquis, whose Parliamentary influence it is essential to gain over previous to the next campaign.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

SPAIN.

(From the Journal des Debates)

MADRID, OCT. 9.—(Private Correspondence.) Our Gazette of yesterday contains a bulletin, dated the 4th instant.. which says the King received deputations from Tortosa, Tarrasa, Reus, &c. as well as Envoys from the General of Commerce of Catalonia. The King also received the Bishop of Barcelona, and the Commandants of the 1st and 2d Battalions of the Volunteer Royalists of Faliet, the municipal Corps of Cambarils, Silva, and Altafulla.

Private letters arrived this morning, announce that the insurgents have arrested, tried by a Council of War, and condemned to death General Romagosa, whom M. Calomarde sent to treat with them, because the offers Romagosa made them were not warranted by the Minister Calomarde, and consequently they considered him as a spy, and not as a man clothed with any legal character.

The same letters add that Calomarde is much embarrassed by the part he is to play; that he does not know what will he the issue of the journey to Catalonia; that the King testifies much less friendship for him; that ae scarcely consults him; and that his Majesty said to the Bishop of Tortasa, in the presence of M. Calomarde, looking at him in a pointed manner at the same time, that he knew well how far to depend on the real authors of the Conspiracy of Catalonia.

Numerous arrests are made in all the towns of Old Castile and Alceria. The public mind was so excited by the Apostolics in both provinces that they would rise *en masse* in forty-eight hours, if the insurgents had experienced the least reverse from the King's army.

They also talk of arrests at Madrid, but there were only four as yet,—viz, of Checa, Commander of Artillery; Cardenes, a rich proprietor of the Havannah, and his two sons, all Lieutenants of the Infantry of the Royal Guard. Checa is banished to Seville, under the surveillance of the Captain General Quesada; and Cardenes, with his two sons, is sent to the Havannah, under the surveil lance of Captain-General Vives.

The Pope's Nuncio arrived yesterday at Madrid, and has already entered upon his office.

The young Prince, son of Don Carlos, is in the last extremity. The young physician Castillo, son of the King's physician, is gone with other physicians this day to the Escurial, to hold a consultation on the illness, of the Prince whose death would bring the succession to the Crown of Spain to the Infant D. Francis de Paul.

PARIS, OCT. 19.—We have this moment received the following letter from Marseilles, dated Oct. 13th:

"Two Spanish vessels, which left the environs of Barcelona on the 9th and 10th, arrived in this harbour yesterday evening. The Captains bring the positive intelligence of the arrival of Ferdinand VII. at Barcelona, on the 8th instant, with a suite of twenty persons, and without a single Spanish regiment. They add that the camp of Tarragona is peaceful---that the entire coast is perfectly tranquil---but that the mountains are in a state of insurrection, and that there are not enough of troops to stop the disorders there, and the robberies which continue to be committed."

Letters from Perpignant mention that Count d'Espagna arrived, at nine o'clock last night. at Girona, with 3'500 men of infantry' and 500 horses. The town was on that occasion instantaneously illuminated. He ordered, on that very same night, eleven rebels, who were confined in the prisons of the town, to be put into the chapel, and these individuals were to be shot to-day.

A large body of rebels still occupy Olot. General Romagossa has not been shot, as had been stated, but he is detained in one of the prisons of the Duke de Berga (Jeps del Estangs.) It is the opinion of the rebels that he will be shot, Jeps del Estangs has seized his correspondence with the Count d' Espagna.

PORTUGAL

We received last night Lisbon and Oporto Papers to the 12th instant. The following are Extracts:—

(From the *Imparcial.*)

Her Highness has pleased, by the Decree of the 18th ult. to reduce the troops of the second line, or militia, from the garrison of the capital, and to exempt them from the troublesome service of detachments.

The Supreme Council of Justice has not yet issued the confirmation of the Court Martial on General Stubbs, which was daily expected, and confirmed the sentence of acquittal of the Court below.

Father J. A. de Macedo has been called before the department of Justice, to be reprimanded on account of the virulence of his late letters. At a proper time we shall answer his diatribes of the 24th letter, by which he insulted us, if so insignificant a scrawl, so illogical, immethodical, barren, and withal a trivial performance, shall appear to us to be worthy of any critic. Its many ill-sounding words disgrace the author, if he has any shame left, rather than they satirize us.

The *Final Trumpet* commenced lately with very melodious sounds; it will probably go on *crescendo* (as musicians say) and will probably finish by thundering at us, and awake the Government to fresh punishment against the Censors, and the author for his relapse.

Many printed lampoons and proclamations, exciting the Portuguese to revolt, and to demand extermination of the Constitutionalists, have been found stuck up in the streets of Lisbon. They are after all, attributed to the agents of the Spanish rebbels. We are assured that the Government will take measures in this respect, and that the Portuguese loyalty will look upon these criminal productions with horror.

Some of the prisoners are going to proceed against the enemies which calumniously criminated as being of those of the lowest class, and some even cannot be ascertained, having given in fictitious names and addresses. We are therefore fully of opinion that the Clerks and Judges should only receive the depositions of persons whom perfectly know; as we are aware that in the examination respecting the insult offered to the Minister of State, Quintilla the same was done by persons utterly unknown, and who cannot now be found out.

VIENNA, OCT. 8---The itinerary of his Royal Highness the Infant Don Miguel appears to be certainly changed, and that he will not go from Paris to embark at Brest, as has been repeatedly stated, but from Paris to London, where he may probably make some stay before he proceeds to Lisbon.

Affairs of Greece.

VIENNA, OCT. 5.-(Private Correspondence.) —We learn from Bucharest that a Cabinet Courier despatched from Constantinople on the 19th of September, has brought intelligence that on the same day an extraordinary Divan had assembled in order to take into consideration the despatches which Ibrahim Pacha had sent from Navarian by three tartars. From all probability these despatches refer to the communication made by the admirals of France and England to the Chief of the Egyptian army, for it is confidently stated that they gave great displeasure to the Grand Seignior. A report prevailed at Constantinople on the departure of the courier, that Hussian Pacha, Captain of all the troops in that capital, as well as of those in the fortresses on the Bosphorus, was on the point of setting out with numerous reinforcements to replace the Seraskier of Romelia, Ridsched Pacha, as Commander-in-Chief of the army of Thessaly. The latter, it is said, is to have a situation in Asiatic Turkey.

VIENNA, OCT. 13.---According to letters from Constantinople, the Greek Patriarch at the head of the Clergy, has asked and obtained on the 18th September, from the Grand Seignior, the pardon of the insurgents of Caramenla, who have willingly submitted.

On this occasion a religious fete was celebrated. It is believed, that the Sultan desires to prove by the fact, that he knows how to pardon, and that the repentant Greeks who would draw him from that situation in which actual mediation places him, are very grateful to him.

Letters from Corfu, of the 3d October, assure us that the Egyptian fleet attempted to come out from the port of Navarin to possess themselves of the island of Hydra, but that the fire of the combined squadrons forced them back to the port. Ibrahim Pacha is always too feeble to undertake any thing decisive upon land. They say that General Church has marched with a considerable corps towards the Isthmus, and that another corps directs its march to the isle of Negropont. Lord Cochrane has sent six vessels into the Gulf of Corinth, to menace Patras, and get possession of the magazines which Redschid Pacha has collected in those parts.

Vienna, Oct. 14.—Letters from Constantinople announce that the Greek patriarch, at the head of the Clergy, obtained from his Sultan, on the 18th of September, the pardon of the insurgents of Livadia, who had sent an offer of submission. It is inferred from this, that the Porte, to avoid the intervention of foreign Powers, desires to negotiate directly with the Greek insurgents.--*Augsburg Gazette.*

PARIS., Oct. 22.—Count Capo d'Istria, who has been appointed President of Greece, has this day taken his departure for Marseilles.

"A circumstance equally singular and interesting is communicated by the last arrivals from Constantinople. We are told that "the inhabitants of the Continent of Greece *without* the Morea, had been in a state of insurrection, had transmitted to the Greek Patriarch in that capital two petitions, signed by all the Capitani and Ministers of the Districts in which they announced their submission to the Porte, asked for an Amnesty, and begged their Patriarch to obtain the revocation of the proscription decreed against them by the Porte."

This "act of submission" is said to have been brought to the Porte by Agathangelos, the Patriarch of Constantinople, accompanied by twelve of his principal clergy; and having been delivered to the Kiaja Bey, the latter "declared that the Porte, conformably to the principles of Islamism, would always be ready to receive and pardon the erring, who should manifest their repentance, and to throw the veil of oblivion over the past." Verily it would seem that Sultan Achmet of Turkey, and King Ferdinand of Spain, are the only humane and merciful princes going. Rebellion may still continue to be viewed as a crime, but, in the estimation of these benignant and forgiving personages, "repentance," like charity, covers a multitude of sins, and treason among the rest. The *Times* however, gives a different version of the affair. "This is a good old Christian manœuvre," says that Journal, "transferred to the secret councils of the infidels from countries nearer home. It is in the nature of a snug 'hole-and-corner' petition, suggested by the Turkish Tories, to the Greek slaves who inhabit that part of the ancient republic now occupied by the soldiers of Mahomet, and therefore liable to be hanged or shot if they do *not* sue for mercy. It comes in the nick of time to form the text of a new note from the Reis Effendi to the Allies:—'You see, Gentlemen, how little occasion there is for you to interfere between his Highness and his Christian subjects; you want to make them free, while they themselves are satisfied with subjection. Go about your business, we pray you.' This is, we repeat, a very pretty and adroit manœuvre. —May we suggest that Austria, with all her ingenious diplomacy, is not quite so profoundly clever as she imagines herself to be?"

Another solution may be suggested, equally creditable to Turkish ingenuity and good faith. Soon after the fall of the Acropolis, some of the Chiefs of Livadia tendered their submission to Redschid Pacha, by whom they were referred to the Divan. Petitions were accordingly prepared and forwarded to Constantinople; but no sooner were the intentions of the Allied Powers with respect to Greece publicly made known, than the Chiefs withdrew their submission, and recommenced hostilities. *Querimus*, Are not the petitions alluded to in the above extract those which, immediately subsequent to the surrender of the Acropolis, were forwarded to Constantinople? We think this the more probable solution, because, *after* the intentions of the Allies were known, it is not likely that documents such as these could have been so promptly got up to serve the present exigency. The Greek Patriarch, it is well known, is a mere tool of the Sultan's so that his share in the cast and performance of the farce would have been the same upon either hypothesis.

According to a statement contained in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* of the 25th instant, the Egyptian fleet meditated an attempt to escape from the harbour of Navarino, and proceed to the Island of Hydra; but afer feeling their way a little, and discovering that they would have first of all to go through the ceremony of fighting the combined English, French, and Russian squadrons they came to the conclusion that the project was impracticable, and returned quietly to harbour. The *Gazette de France* mentions a report of an armistice having been agreed to, on the 23d September, between Ibrahim Pacha and the Admirals of the combined squadrons, to the effect that he and the Egyptian expedition should be allowed to return to Alexandria without molestation. But this is evidently a fabrication; for dispatches of a latter date have been received from Sir Edward Codrington, who makes no mention of such a convention, but merely states the temporary arrangement which had been entered into with Ibrahim till he had time to send couriers to and receive fresh instructions from Alexandria and Constantinople."---*Caled. Mercury, Oct.* 29.

We find the following extract of a letter from an English Officer, belonging to Admiral Codrington's fleet, off Navarino, in the Morning Paper. It purports to have been received at Marseilles. We can say nothing as to its authenticity; but it contains one of those statements which every one must wish to be true. England and France have been too long pitted, as it were, against each other, as if some natural antipathy divided them. Eminent, alike, in warlike glory—competitors alike, in the fair fields of science—renowned. alike, in literature—and France now advancing rapidly upon England in the improvement of her political institutions—are they not marked ont as associates rather than as rivals?—United, for just and honourable objects; they may command the world; divided, and in conflict, the shock of their collision must be felt in its remotest quarters. The most inattentive observer must have noticed, during these last ten years, various instances wherein simple justice has been reciprocally rendered to both countries, under circumstances which, less than half a century back, would have elicited some paltry display of national feelings—or rather of national prejudices. For ourselves, we are never better pleased, than when, as on the present occasion, we can contribute towards, promoting those sentiments of mutual esteem and respect, which should subsist with two countries so closely identified in their general interests. The following is the extract from the letter referred to:—

"We were, until we reached this part, and found the Egyptian fleet safely in the harbour, in sanguine expectation of coming to blows with the Arabian crews which man the vessels belonging to Mahomet Ali. Our Admiral, however, had received orders not to let them sail to the coast of Morea. Our regret was the greater on this occasion, as we had obtained certain information that these barbarians had on board some of their vessels upwards of one million of Spanish piastres. A fine prize this would have been for our follows, and our friends, the French sailors, under the command of Admiral De Rigny! A propos—speaking of this gentleman, you will hear with pleasure that his noble conduct toward our officers, whenever he has an opportunity of showing them any attention or rendering them any service, has gained the affections of the whole of our fleet. I really think that, for the first time since the reign of William the Conqueror, our men show no dislike of the French sailors; and I am persuaded, that if called upon to fight under the command of that good man De Rigny, they would cheerfully comply; I mean however, provided it would be for the interest of their own country. The French naval officers whom I had an opportunity of seeing, are extremely polite, and evince that sort of free manner end open heartedness so pleasing to the feelings of a seaman. The joining of the English and French fleets in a common cause, the liberation of Greece, will go a great way in removing those silly prejudices that used at one period to exist between the two nations; and every man of sense must rejoice at the circumstance."—*London Courier.*

SINGULAR SPECTALE.

DESCENT OF A SCHOONER DOWN THE NIAGARA FALLS.

New York paper of the 15th ult. contains a circumstantial narrative of this remarkable spectacle. It took place on the 8th ult. An amazing crowd, reckoned by some at fifteen thousand, by others at thirty thousand persons, were assembled to witness it and though the inn-keepers had provided extraordinary stores, many persons could not obtain even a morsel of bread and a glass of water.

The vessel was the Michigan, a large vessel built to trade on Lake Erie, but found inconveniently large. The proprietor devised the scheme of this shew to dispose of his vessel to some advantage, and he found his account in it. The proprietors of public houses at the Falls, of stages, and of steam boats, readily made up a purse to compensate the owner.

The schooner was towed to within half a mile of the fall by a five oared boat. We extract the passage of the narrative which describes the actual descent.

"And now we approach the interesting moments of the exhibition. The high grounds on both sides of the American and British shores were lined with people, having a full view of the rapids and of the approach of the vessel, and now it was that a thousand fears and expectations were indulged, as the Michigan, unguided by human agency, approached, head on, the first rapid or descent, and apperently keeping the very course that the most skilful navigator would have pursued, having an American ensign flying from her bowsprit and the British jack displayed at the stern. She passed the first rapid unhurt, still head on, making a plunge, shipping a sea, and rising from it in beautiful style, and in her descent over the second her masts went by the board, at the same moment affording those who have never witnessed a shipwreck a specimen of the sudden destruction of the spars of a ship at sea in case of a wreck. Expectation of her fate was now at the highest; she swung round and presented her broadside to the dashing and foaming waters, and after remaining stationary a moment or two, was by its force swung round, stern foremost, and having passed to the third rapid, she bilged. but carried her hull apparently whole between Grass Island and the British shore to the Horse Shoe, over which she was carried stern foremost, and launched into the abyss below. In her fall she was dashed into ten thousand pieces. I went below the Falls immediately after the descent, and the river exhibited a singular appearance from the thousands of floating fragments, there being scarcely to be seen any two boards nailed together, and many of her timbers were broken into twenty pieces. Such was the eagerness of the multitude present to procure a piece of her, that before sunsent a great part of her was carried away."

The schooner had on board various animals with effigies of persons, &c. Two bears that were left untied on deck, very prudently made their escape, when their instinct instructed them that an extraordinary danger menaced them: they swam ashore in safety. Two geese were the only animals that survived the descent. They were picked up unhurt after the wreck; one fell to a Major Fraser, another became the property of an Englishman, at the price of two dollars.

So pleasant has this toy appeared in the eyes of those who were amazed by it, that already some other like exhibition has been projected, or at least talked of, for next year.

Feb. 21.

(From the MADRAS GAZETTE,)

The following is given in a Morning Paper as a "correct report of the very interesting and important speech made by Lord William Bentinck, at the late dinner given to his Lordship by the East India Directors:"

"Gentlemen—I rise to return thanks for the honour which you have done me, in drinking my health, and for the warmth with which you have cheered the mention of my name, associated as it has been with the interests of the country for which I am on the point of taking my departure. I also beg leave to thank the Hon. Chairman in

particular, for the very kind and flattering manner in which he proposed the toast.

"Mr. Chairman and Gentleman of the Direction, this day ought to have been to me one of complete and unalloyed gratification, but it is not so. My satisfaction is greatly clouded by our recent loss of that liberal and accomplished Statesman, who not long since was himself the object of your choice for the very office which I hold, and under whose now silent sanction I feel that I am standing here. On the public claims of Mr. Canning, and my own personal attachment to him, it would be equally impertinent to dwell; but, especially when we remember his long connection with the East India Company, and the deep and unceasing interest which he took in the welfare of British India, I trust there is no unbecoming vanity in my priding myself at this moment on his deliberate approbation of my character, without which your friendly disposition towards me could only have been manifested in vain. Gentlemen, I feel the full weight of the responsibility which his recommendation has laid upon me: I must be careful not to dishonour one of the last measures of a great man's public life, but endeavour, by every exertion in my power, to justify his partial opinion of my qualifications, and the concurrent selection which has been made.

"In contemplating the extreme importance of the charge to which I have been thus appointed, another peculiarity of my situation cannot fail to present itself most forcibly to my mind. If, by God's blessing, my life should be prolonged but for a few years, and if your favour is not unexpectedly withdrawn from me, the conclusion of my government will not long precede the time ordained by the Legislature for the expiration of the Charter of the East-India Company. Now, thought I dare not hope that my best efforts to afford satisfaction in the management of your affairs can ever be placed in competition with the approved services of the many illustrious men who have gone before me, yet it must be made the constant object of my anxiety, not to impair the wonderful results which have been hitherto produced by the upright and able administration of your honourable monopoly, or to invalidate, by any fault of mine, your just claim to a renowned continuance of the public confidence.

"Gentlemen, if I am brief on this occasion, I will rely on your indulgence, that you will not ascribe my brevity to any want of gratitude for the great honour which I have received in the appointment of Governor-General, great in itself, highly flattering in all its circumstances; and, let me add, (with the least possible allusion to the past), most truly gratifying to the best feelings of my nature, from the kind, prompt, and spontaneous manner in which you have been pleased to confer it on me.

"Gentlemen, I beg leave most unaffectedly to return my thanks, and to express my hope, or rather my conviction, that after an honest and uniform endeavour to discharge the duties of the high trust reposed in me, we shall again meet together with the same feelings of mutual respect and kindness."

The Colonelcy of the 2d Battalion of the Royal Artillery has become vacant, by the death of Lieutenant General E. Stehelin.

The Lieutenant Governorship of Gravesend and Tilbury Fort has become vacant, by the death of Colonel Hawker.

Lieutenant General Sir William H. Clinton, G. C. B, commanding the British Army in Portugal, it is understood will succeed Lieutenants General the Hon. Sir G. L Cole, G. C. B., as Governor of the Mauritius.

Lieutenent-General Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart, G. C. B., it is said, will succeed Lieutenant General Sir Henry Wards, K. C, B as Commander of the Forces in the West Indies.

Lieutenant General Lord Aylmer, K. C. B. it is understood, will be appointed Colonel of the 56th Regiment of Foot, vice General Sir John Murray, Bart, deceased.

WAR OFFICE, OCTOBER 29, 1827.

3d Regiment of Light Dragoons, Ensign John William Yerbury, from the 64th Foot, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Crosby, appointed to the 1st Life Guards, dated Sept. 27, 1827.

2d Regiment of Foot, Assistant Surgeon William Wallace, from the 87th Foot, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Thomas Askenson, planced upon half-pay, dated Sept. 27, 1827.

15th Ditto, Assistant Surgeon Christopher Collis, from the 76th Foot, to be Assistant Surgeon, dated Sept. 27, 1827.

39th Ditto, Ensign John Farmer, from the 59th Foot' to be Ensign vice Ormsby, who exchanges, dated Sept. 27, 1827.

41st Ditto, Second Lieutenant William Board man Sparrow, from the Rifle Brigade, to be Ensign, vice Flamstead, who exchanges dated Sept. 27, 1827.

54th Ditto, Surjeont Major——Willocks to be Quarter,-master, vice William Costes, who retires on full pay, dated Sept. 27, 1827.

59th Ditto—Ensign John Lindsay Ormsby, from the 39th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Farmer, who exchanges, dated Sept. 27, 1827.

60th Ditto—Serjeant-Major Samuel Brelsford, from the 23d Foot to be Adjutant, with the rank of Second Lieutenant, vice Liddel, deceased, dated Aug. 25, 1827.

64th Ditto—William Ewing, Gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Yerbury, appointed to the 3d Light Dragoons, dated Sept. 27, 1827.

77th Ditto—Duncan Cameron, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice, Bordes, promoted, dated Sept. 27, 1827.

84th Ditto—Quarter-master Serjeant James Watson to be Quarter-master, vice Cockburn, deceased dated July 19 1827.

14th Ditto—Assistant-Surgeon James Dampster, M. D. from the 42d Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Lyster, deceased, dated Sept. 27, 1827.

99th Ditto --Serjeant Major Thomas Berry to be Quarter-master, vice Forbes, deceased, dated May 2, 1827.

Rifle Brigade---Ensign Richard William Dodsley Flamstead, from the 41st Foot, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Sparrow, who exchanges, dated Sept. 27, 1827.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Staff Surgeon Arthur Stewart M. D. to be Physician to the Forces, vice Dr. Robert Calvert, placed upon half-pay, dated Sept. 27, 1827; Assistant-Surgeon Brinsby Nicholson. from the half-pay, to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, dated Sept. 20, 1827; and James Jackson, M. D. to be Hospital-Assistant to the Forces, vice Mackesey, appointed to the Royal Newfoundland Veteran Companies, dated Sept. 27, 1827.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The sale of Mauritius Sugar went off briskly at full prices, which has limited, in some degree, transactions in West India produce; the quotations, however, have not given way, although sales have only been effected for immediate demand.

There is no alteration in Coffee, and Rums fully maintain their value.

The Quarterly Sale at the India House of Spices, Dry Saltery, &c., announced for the 13th Instant, has superceded business in these Markets at present, as dealers are waiting for the result of it before they purchase.

Salt Petre is still held firmly at 24s. to 25s.

Brandies, first marks, are rather in demand, as are low-priced Port Wines; the price of the latter about 25l. per pipe; the bottling season had produced this temporary demand, and some clearances have been made in consequence.

The Hop trade is rather dull; prime East Kents command their former price, 5l. 12s. but every other description is full 2s. per cwt. under our last quotation.

The Cotton market remains under depression, and holders have met the demand freely this week. The East India Company has declared for its sale on the 23rd inst.: 6,000 bales of Surat.—Public sales are announced at Liverpool for this day of 5,000 bags.

There is little to notice in raw Silks since the sale. The operations in them have been limited, but the value fully maintained.

Indigo has supported its value, and not only shipping qualities, but those of an inferior description, have changed hands in some instances at a slight advance since the sale. The deliveries last month were heavy, 2,383 chests.

The only feature in the Hide and Leather Market is firmness—There is no disposition in Holders to force sales.

Teas of every sort are dull of sale.

Tallow is very inactive, and prices remain precisely as last quoted, and large arrivals have taken place within these few days, there is no deposition on the part of the dealers to engage in fresh puchases, the stock on hand being more than adequate to the demand.

Later accounts have been received from St, Petersburg, stating that upwards of 1,000 casks had been purchased at 98 rubles, at which price there remained sellers.—Exchange 10½d.

(From the MADRAS COURIER.)

We have received by the *Lalla Rookh* our regular files of the Journals of Europe for the Month of October—Our latest London Paper is of the evening of the 3d of November. The September packets were forwarded by the Ship *Georgiana*, which vessel sailed from the Thames on the 15th of October for this Port direct, so that she ought to be here.

In continuation of Tuesday's Extra, we notice that the London *Gazette* of the 31st of October, announces the appointment of LAUNCELOT SHADWELL, Esq. to be VICE CHANCELLOR of England, in the room of Sir ANTHONY HART, who is appointed LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND. The latter promotion had occasioned great surprise in the Political circles—amidst all the speculations of the last six Months, as to who would succeed Lord MANNERS, Sir ANTHONY HART scarcely came into consideration.

It was the ardent wish of the Ministry that Lord PLUNKET should have been promoted to that dignity, but the objections in the highest quarter could not be got over.

Mr. SHADWELL took his seat on the 2d of November, in the fullest Court ever known.

Letters had passed the great Seal granting the dignities of Viscount and Earl of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto JOHN WILLIAM VISCOUNT DUDLEY and WARD, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the names, stiles, and titles of Viscount Ednam, of Ednam, in the county of Roxburgh, and Earl of Dudley, of Dudley-castle, in the county of Stafford.

The Lord High Admiral continued exceedingly popular. The Royal Duke devotes the whole of his time to the promotion of the good of the service. He is understood to have lately most earnestly pressed upon His Majesty the propriety of creating a batch of Naval Peers, to place the Navy on a more equal footing in that respect with the Army.

We observe no other changes in the Ministry.

Lord WILLIAM BENTINCK was positively to leave England on the 17th of November, in H. M. Ship *Dauntless*.

The new GOVERNOR GENERAL, is certain to touch at this Port—the usual public Dinner had been given to him by the Court of Directors with all the accustomed splendour of these princely entertainers.

The grant of £20,000 per annum, to the MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, had been confirmed at a very full Meeting of the proprietors of India Stock. The income of this young Nobleman was stated by the Chairman, in the course of the Debate, to be only £4,000 per annum previous to the Grant.

Amongst the English deaths, we regret to notice the mention of Colonel ALEXANDER GRANT, Colonel JOHN MUNRO, and Dr. COX, all of this Establishment.

The Ships *Rockingham* and *Atlas*, which left this in April last, reached Gravesend on the 6th of October—The *Sophia* had also arrived.

According to the Returns of the Revenue, the last quarter end on the 5th October, exhibited an excess of 600,000£ over the corresponding quarter of 1826—the increase was chiefly in the customs from the duty on foreign Corn, and the excise continued to show a falling off. It is estimated that the deficiency on the year to meet the expenditure will exceed five Millions Sterling!

It is evident that the state of the Country is not as satisfactory as might be wished or expected—the manufacturing community was certainly better off at the date of our last accounts, than in the early part of the year—but great distress still prevailed owing to the low rate of wages. The Agriculturists too now complain that they are in a worse situation than the trading population. Many of the Provincial Journals that we have seen describe the condition of the Farmers and labourers to be ruinous and distressing without example, except perhaps in the fatal year of 1822. It is probable however that a great part of these statements are overcharged, and got up by the great landed proprietors to frighten Ministers into an abandonment of the Corn Bill.

The *Eecla* had returned from her voyage of discovery to the North Pole, having completely failed in the main objects of the expedition—after incredible exertions, Captain PARRY could not reach a higher latitude than 82½° owing to the strong set of the Ice to the Southward, by which when the intrepid travellers had walked fifty miles they found that in fact they had only advanced about two or three miles—they were absent from the Ship 65 days, and entertain no doubt of ultimate success—By a singular coincidence, the land expedition to the North Continent of America returned to England on the same day as the *Hecla*; and both entered the same Port together.

From the Monthly Medical Report issued on the 2d of November, we observe that Fevers, Small Pox, and Measles, had been very prevalent all over the Country.

The experimental Squadron, after four Trials, had returned to Portsmouth, where the Vessels composing it were refitting for Foreign Stations. The *Satellite* was under orders for the East Indies, and was to be despatched in December.

The Funds had rather declined---the latest quotations of the price of 3 per Cent. Consols being 66¼. In the absence of any real cause for the depression, in the public securities, the speculators on the Stock Exchange, insist upon the probability of Continental War.

The Bank of England had lowered their rate of discount 4 per Cent.

The last despatch which had reached London from Constantinople was of the 6th of October, and at that time the PORTE had still declined acceding to the wishes of the European Powers.

The SULTAN is described as being in great trepedation, and as having ceased to show himself to the people, or to superintend the progress of his new Military system.

The following is from a London Paper of Monday, October 29.

An occurrence has taken place in the Levant which has greatly augmented the probabilities of war, and has shown that the Turks, whose respect for the sanctity of treaties has been so highly extolled by their friends and admirers, have either degenerated from the honesty of their ancestors, or really never deserved that praise for the strict observance of their word which has been so abundantly bestowed upon them by historians.

This occurrence is the violation of the armistice which IBRAHIM PACHA had concluded with Admirals CODRINGTON and DE RIGNY, by two large divisions of the Turkish and Egyptian fleet. This attempt was defeated by the activity and spirit of our Admiral, from whom dispatches were received at the Admiralty on Saturday, dated Zante, October 11, describing these important events in the following manner:

They state, that on the 4th instant, a portion the Egyptian fleet, in the harbour of Navarino, was intercepted by Admiral Codrington, steering in the direction of Patras, and, as it afterwards appeared, intending to relieve that place. They were subsequently joined by another division. Admiralt C. apprised them that they were violating the armistice which had been concluded with Ibrahim Pacha: The Turkish Commander replied that he was acting under the orders of the Pacha, and affected not to know that the proceeding was any violation of the existing armistice. Admiral C. fired at some of the transports to make them show their colours. Three of four disregarded the summons, when they were immediately boarded, and the remarkable circumstance transpired, that they were protected by Austrian papers, and a Turkish firman, conjointly.—They were, of course, suffered to depart. At first, Admiral Codrington intimated to the Egyptian fleet, which had left the harbour of Navarino that as they had violated the armistice, they should not be permitted either to proceed, or return to Navaring. This however, was not persisted in, and, at the date of the despatches, they were on their return to join the rest of the fleet. The Russian squadron was in sight off Zante, on the 11th, to join Admiral Codrington.

Despatches were also received on Saturday at the Foreign Office, from Constantinople, dated October 5, but they only say that the Sultan continued to possess an ardent desire to remain at peace, without, however, making any arrangements to secure.

In the mean time Lord COCHRANE is arranging an effective Greek Navy—He had collected twenty Vessels, for the commands of which he selected the most distinguished Captains in the Service—We give the proclamation addressed by His Lordship to the Greeks, in consequence of the refusal of the Porte to accede to the mediation of the Allies.

"In spite of the numberless difficulties with which Lord Cochrane has unceasingly to struggle has been able to equip a new expedition of 20 vessels, in which, independently of the frigate, of the brig the *Sauvear* and three armed sloops, all national vessels, the names of the bravest Greek Captains, are to be found, such as Miaulis, Canaris, Schini, Eriessi, Paurjotta; &c. Lord Cochrane, seeing that the Porte has positively refused the proposed mediation, hastens to profit of the right which this refusal gives the Greeks. He has directed his naval forces towards Albania. The following is the proclamation he has published on the subject:—

"People of Albania!—Long enough have you groaned beneath the Mussulman sceptre—long enough has your love of liberty been enchained by a gloomy and cruel despotism. The hour of your deliverance is not far off—it depends upon yourselves to hasten it. Europe takes a lively interest in your fate; your compatriots fly to your aid; but this interest relies beyond every thing upon the energy which you have put forth, or the noble courage which has always distinguished you; and the aid which we offer you, in order to be effectual, requires, on your part, a double portion of patriotism and of zeal in this decisive moment. Brave Albanians! the future happiness of your country, the tranquillity of your families, the honour of your religion, are in our hands. An active and persevering co-operation, we repeat to you, can alone secure your existence, and our success,

"On board the Hellas, Sept. 17, 1827.
(Signed) "The Admiral, COCHRANE."

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Lt. and Adjt. J. W. Carr, Invalid Bn.
Surgn A. Paton.
Ensign T. Staipoole 40th Regt. M. N. I.
Surgn Joseph Glen 2d E. Regt.
Lieut. H. Peace, 30th Regt. M. N. I.
Surgn T. Timm, 4th Lt. Drs.
Asst Surgn C. M. Collier, Artillery.
Lieut. R. D. McKenzie, 1st Regt Lt. Cy.
Ensign James, 20th Regt.
Capt. Wm. Cockell Queens Royals.
Capt. Campbell Asst. Comy. Genl.
Capt. Rybot Dy. M. Aud.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. Col. Morse, 4th Regt.
Ensign T. Morse, 4th Regt.
Capt. C. C. Taylor, H. M. 20th Regt,
Lieut. Col. Hardy Qr. Mr. Genl.
Lieut. Parker.
Asst. Surgn G. W. Scheniman,
Lieut. George Stockly, 7th Regt.
Capt Newport, 23d Regt.
Surgn A. Paton,
Ensign H. James, 20th Regt.
Ensign W. Geddes 2d Grs.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

Feby. 28th—Portuguese Ship Conde do Rio [illegible] do, Ladurino da Encarnaçaõ Commander, from Macao 23d December.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, No. 7, BELL LANE, BY *THOMAS RIGBY*.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5TH 1828.

(Continued from the last Pape.)

29th Ship Sophia, Mahomud bin Nacqudah, from Pulo Penang, 29th December.

Do. Schooner Vigilant, Doss Mahomud Syrang, from Tankara Bunder.

MARCH 1st.—Ship Kusrovie J. A. Edwine, Commander from Bussorah 22d January, Bushire 3d Jan. Touched at Muscat, left there 22d February.

2d Portuguese Brig Dizempinho, M. F. Marques Commander from Macao, 20 December.

3d Ship Pascoa, W. Morgan, Commander from Canton 2d and Singapore 18th January.

Do. Brig Catherine (Free Trader,) Thos, Kincaid Com. from Greenock, 26th Sept.

Do. Ship Fort William, James Neish Com. from Madras,—China 26th Nov. Madras 29th January.

4th H. M. Slorp Cyrene.

Do. Arab Ship Assard all Bar, Sullaman Nacqudah, from Muscut.

Passengers per Fort William.—Miss Bridgman, B. C. Bridgman Esq., Ensign Roach H. M. 54 Regiment

Do. Pascoa, Captain Campbell.

DEPARTURES.

FEBY. 29th.—Ship Clairmont, A. McAulay, Com. to Great Britian.

Passengers by Clairmont.—Mr. Robt. J. McGeorge.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Cartha, for London.
Alacrity, for ditto.
Hebe, for ditto.
Margaret, for ditto.
Lady Faversham, for ditto.
Edmonstone, for China.
Salimany, for ditto.
Gloriozo, for the Eastward,
Mansury, for Persian Gulph.
French.—Deux Charlin, for Marseilles,

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.

Cartha, Alacrity, Hebe, Marneret' Lady Feversham, Catherine, Cleveland, Mountstuart Elphinstone.

COUNTRY SHIPS.

Helen, Castlereagh, Gloriozo, Byramgore, Ann, Bannerman, Asia Felix, Prince of Wales, Lowjee, Gienelg, Charles Forbes, Oscar, Solemany, Milford, Illustre Almeida, Prome, Edmonstone, Caroline, Golconda, Samdany, Belle Alliance, Charlott, Louisa, Hamoody, Sophia, Kusrovie, Pascoa, Fort William.

Nautilus,—H. C. Cruizer
Dux Charlm—French
Futaylabad, Maidenhun Manray,—Arab Anundpursad, St. Se Bastiaõ Conde de Rio Pardo, and Dezempinho Portuguese.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

FEB 16th. — Brig Theodore, H. Langlois, from Mauritius 12th Dec and Sychelles, 12th January.

— Do. — Hope, J. H. Dennison, from Vizagapatam 7th, and Masulipatam 14th Feb.

— 17th, — Ship Barretto Junior, A. Shandon, from Calcutta 8th February.

— 18th, — H. C. Ship Marquis of Wellington, A. Chapman, from Calcutta 6th, and Masulipatam 16th Feb.

— 19th, — Ship Lalla Rookh, J. Z. Macullum, from London 5th Nov.

— Do. — Brig Thistle, J. G. Lear, from Manilla 20th January.

Passengers per Wellington.—Mrs. Vaughan, Mrs. Maxwell, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. Bailes, Mrs. Kerr, Mrs. Balmain, Mrs. Mackenzie, Mrs. Cleaveland; Mrs. Col. Jackson; S. Swinton Esq. Colonel Balmain, Captain Sweeny, Captain Kerr, Capt. Cleaveland, Dr. Mackenzie, Lieut. Chisholme, Lieut. Wallace; Masters Hogg, Cleveland, Vaughan, Jackson, Duncan M'Kenzie, Hutchinson, and Bailes; Misses Balmain, Cleveland, Vaughan, H. Bond, Kerr, Hutchinson, and Bailes.

Per Thistle.—Mr. A. F. Moorat, and Mr. Eastmure.

DEPARTURES.

FEB. — 15th Ship Mediterranean, W. Bufchett, for Calcutta.

— Do. — Ship Indiana, J. Webster, for Calcutta.

— Do. — Ship Pacific, J. Wootten, for Philadelphia.

— 16th, — Ship Malvina, J. M'Dermott, for Northern Ports and Calcutta.

— 17th, — Ship Henry Porcher, R. Jeffery, for London.

— Do. — Ship Circassan, G. Douthwaite, for Calcutta.

— 18th, — Ship Jenne Laure, C. Langlois, for Pondicherry.

— 20th, — H. C. C. Ship Parmelia, J. Wimble, for London.

Passengers by Parmelia, from Madras.—Mrs. Colonel Cliebrooke; Mr. R. F. Clause. Surgeon R. N.; Colonel Moor, H. C. S.; Mr. R. W. Tibeaudo; Lieutenant Fyfe, H. C. S.; Four European Servants and one Native Servant.—*From Bengal:* Mrs. Ellerton; Miss M. Ellerton; Miss Mary Ellerton; Mrs. Mackintosh; Mr. Mackintosh; Miss Mackintosh Master W. Mackintosh; Master J. Mackintosh; Master R. Mackintosh; Miss Hooper; Master W. Kempland.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS

H. C. Ship Marquis of Wellington, Captain A. Chapman.
Ship Hercules, Captain Wilson.
H. C. Ship Frances Charlotte, Capt. J Talbut.
Ship Barretto Junior, Captain A. Shannon.
Ship Lalla Rookh, Captain J. Z. Macullum.
Ship Eliza Ann, Captain J. Poulson.
French Ship Clarissé, Captain Partarrian.
Brig Enterprize, Captain R. Cook.
Brig Sir Archibald Campbell, Captain *C.* Robertson.
Brig Highland Chief, Captain James Hall.
Brig Hope, Captain J. H. Dennisdn.
Brig Thistle, Captain J. G. Lear.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

FEB. 10.—The English ship Shaw In shaw, Capt. D. R. Taylor, from Madras 19th January, and Kistnapatam 29th ditto.

11. American Ship Emerald, Capt. James Webb, from Salem 4th Sept.

— H. C. P. V. Sea Horse, Captain J. Black, from Akyab 7th February.

— English Ship Bombay, Captain John Bart, from Ramree 3d February.

— English Brig Active, Captain Robert Smith, from Eskapelly 19th January.

Passengers per Shaw In shaw.—Captain Messitir, Dr. Ross, H. M. 16th Lancers; Mr. A. Forbes, Country Service.

Per Emerald, from Salem—R. C. Macay, Esq. Supercargo; Mr. C. I. Lucet, Clerk; Cadet J. H. Tapp, Halifax N. I. for Madras.

Per Sea Horse, from Akyab.—19 Seapoys, 52d Regt. N. I. and 9 Followers; and Mr. Salters.

Extracts from the Reports from the following Vessels.

"On the 16th of November, 1827. The Brig Active, spoke the Ship Circassian in distress with the loss of her Fore and Main Masts in Lat. 12 29' N. Long. 80. 30. E.

"Ship *Bombay.*—A. Reef of Sunken Rocks on the N. W. point of Ramree Island on which the Ship *Bombay* struck, February 3d 1828, in working out from Khyauth Phyan roads, the Ship was Stayed in 9½ fathoms and before her head yards were hauled. she struck the ground several times abaft, having 4½ fathoms on the Starboard side and 3 fathoms on the Larboard side, the Head yards filling, we by putting the Helm up forged a head into deep water, when on shore Saddle Island bore W. b. S. distant 5 Miles, Ship Rock N. b. W. ½ about 3½ Miles and Sand, point E. b. S. ½ a Mile no Ship going in or coming out should bring Sandy point to the E. or E. S. E.

Bearing as near as possible S. ½ E. from the body of South Terrible Rocks distant about 2½ miles we saw the water breaking, and with the eye a rock above water the size of a large ship's long boat, we were distant from the Terribles 6 or 7 miles and we passed in about the same distance some days previous and saw no appearance of the danger—it is nearly level with the water, and many ships go close to the Terribles with deep water without being aware of any existing danger, South of the large rocks by keeping 6 miles or 7 to the Southward of the Terribles, would be avoided.

I have not seen the Rock mentioned in any Chart or instruction that has come under my observation."

DEPARTURES.

FEB. 8.—Ship Baretto Junior A. Shannon, for London.

9. Ship Lady East, C. S. Evans, for China.

— Brig Macauley, J. Aiken, for Madras.

— American ship George, T. M. Saunders, for Salem.

— H. C. ship Neptune, J. Cumberledge, for London.

10. English ship Palmira, Captain John Lamb, for London.

— French ship Harmonie, Captain M. Auvergy, for Bordeaux.

— American brig Mars, Captain J. R. Titcomb, for Boston.

Passengers Per H. C. C. Ship Neptune, J. Cumberlege, for London.—Mrs. Milford; Mrs. Morgan; Dr. Morgan; Miss Pattle; John Paxton, Esq. Lieutenants Maule and Meek; Henry Middleton and Charles Falconer. Esq. and Master Henry Richardson.

Per Ship Palmeira, J. Lamb, for London.—Mrs. G. Prinsep; Master Prinsep; Mrs. Mytton; Miss Mytton Reverend Mr. Mytton; Miss Louis; Major Spetteswood, H. C. Service; Major Bailey H. M. 30th Regiment; Captain Peckett, Bengal Engineers; Lieutenant Windus, 11th Dragoons; Evelyn Gordon, Esq.; F. T. Hall, Esq.; James Sporteswood, Esq.; James Jones, Esq.; Masters Dunlop and Swinton; Misses Swinton and Dunlop; 65 men, 4 women, and 3 children, Invalids

Per American Brig Bramin A. T. Leach, for New York.—Mr. Samuel Grace.

Per Brig Macauley J. Aiken, for Visagapatam.—Mrs. Duncan.—For Madras; Miss Gibson; Ensign Smithwaite and John Sumners, Esq.—For Masulipatam: Lieutenant Laing; Mr. and Miss French.

Per Brig Minerva, John Norris. for Rangoon and Amherst Town.—Mr. T. Simpson; and Dr. D. R. Walsh.

Per Ship Catherine, J. Mackintosh, for London.—Mrs. Lamb; Misses Maria Lamb, and Emily Lamb; Messrs. Francis Lamb, and W. G. Lamb; Mrs. Warren; Samuel Warren, Esq. H. C. Service; Captain Hare; Lieutenants Simmons and Whitenhall; Major Drysdale; Captain Pew; Mr. Ferriar; Lieutenant Foule and Child; Master Lemarchand (child); Mrs. Baillie and Children; Mrs. Mackenzie and two Children; Miss Dickson and three Children; Capt. Falconer; Mrs. Falconer and Child.

SINGAPORE.

ARRIVALS.

JANY. 2nd—Portuguese Brig St. Sebastio, J. F. de Olivera, from Macao 23rd Dec.

" British Brig, Soenbin, Tung Ghon, from Penang 20th Dec.

3rd Portuguese, Ship Conde Rio Pardo, L'd Encarnacao, from Macao 24th Dec.

4th British Brig Noor Muhal, T. Hopkick, from Manilla 25th Dec.

" British Ship Hercules, L. Wilson, from China 25th Dec.

13th French Brig, L'Abeille, T. P. le Brun, from Manilla 31st Dec.

16th Portuguese Ship St. Antonio, J. M. de Jesus, from Macao 1st Jany.

DEPARTURES.

JANY. 2nd—H. C. Schooner Zephyr, S. Congalton, for the Straits of Sunda.

4th Portuguese Brig, Dezempenho, M. F. Marquis, for Penang and Bombay.

5th Portuguess, Brig St, Sebastiao, J. F. de Olviera, for Bombay.

" Spanish ship Ritta, Ramirez, for Calcutta.

7th British Ship Hercules, D. Wilson, for Penang and Madras.

10th Dutch Brig Sea Horse, Shaik Abdullah for Palembang.

" British Brig Soenkin, Tung Ghou, for Malacca and Penang.

12th Dutch Brig Fattal Ghayer, Said Abdulah Abshee, for Palembang.

" Dutch Brig Phartal Bahar, Naqudah Lanang, for Palembang.

13th Brig Meridian, J. Kerr, for Batavia and Cape of Good Hope.

Passengers by the H. C. Schooner Zephyr.—Capt. Ralfe.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Bombay.

BIRTHS.

On the 12th of February, at Poona, the Lady of Lieut. H. N. Ramsay, 24th Regiment N. I. of a son

At Belgaum, in the Fort, on the 21st Feb. the wife of Mr. John Fernandes, Shopkeeper and Auctioneer, of a daughter.

On the 23d Feb. the wife of Mr. Manael Arkin, Junior, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

NONE.—

DEATHS.

13th February, at Poona, the infant child of Lieut. H. N. Ramsay, 24th Regiment N. I.

On the 26th February, Mrs. Romana Barretto, wife of Mr. Ignacio Barretto, clerk in the Military Pay Office, aged 40 years and 3 months, leaving a most disconsolate husband, one son, and a great circle of friends and relatives to bewail their irreparable loss. No lengthened eulogium is necessary to record the merits and virtues the deceasd possessed; they are most deeply imprinted in the hearts of those most dear to her.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

At Belgaum, on the 16th November last, the Lady of Lieut. Colonel J. T. Trewman, of a Daughter.

At Secunderabad, on the 4th of January, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Bowes, of a Daughter.

At Mysore, on the 6th February, Mrs. M'Intyre, of a Daughter.

At Royapettah, on Sunday the 17th Instant, Mrs. Jane Scott Hudson, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Pondicherry, on the 4th Instant, Captain Edward Moffet, of H. H. the Nizam's Service, to Miss Georgiana Honoria Fallofield, youngest daughter of the late Ennest William Fallofield, Esq. of the H. C. C. Service on the Madras Establishment.

On Monday, the 18th February, at the Luz Church by the Rev. Father Fre Clementi Da Espirito Santo, Alexander De Fries, Esq. third Son of the late Adrian De Fries, Esq. to Miss Elizabeth Johnston.

DEATHS.

At Rajahmundry, on the 23th January, Frederick the infant Son of John T. Anstey, Esq. Civil Service.

At Secunderabad, on the 6th February, Sarah Frances Ogilvie, infant Daughter of Lieulenant Colonel Parlby, C. B. Commanding Bangalore.

At Chicacole, after 24 hours sudden illness, William Thomas, infant Son of Major J. Ogilvie, of the 34th Regiment or Chicacole Light Infantry.

On the 15th Instant, sincerely and deeply regretted, Samuel Powney, Son of Mr. Parr, aged 3 years and 5 months.

On the 16th Instant, at his Garden house at Royapettah, and at the early age of 33 years, Frederick Alexander, Esq. a truly pious and amiable young man.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Meerut, on the 24th November last, the Lady of Captain Francis Hodson, 35th Regiment Native Infantry, of a Son.

At Allipore, on the 10th February, the Lady of William Braddon, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 11th February, at the house of Alexander Ross, Esq., Chowringhee, the Lady of Major William Dunlop, of the 52d Regiment Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 11th February, Mrs. Elizabeth Mann, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Serampore, on the 31st January, Mr. Robert George Gibson, to Miss Mary Ann Cecilia Gibson, Daughter of Captain William Gibson, Pondichery.

At Chinsurah, on Tuesday, the 5th February, at the house of Captain P. Mitchel, of His Netherland Majesty's Service, W. V. Helsdinger, to Miss F. C. Mitchel, 2d Daughter of Captain P. Mitchel.

At Calcutta, on Monday, the 11th February, by the Reverend W. Eales. Mr. M. W. Woollaston, to Miss L. H. Eackersteen.

At Calcutta, on Tuesday, 12th February, at the Principal Roman Catholic Church, Mr. Stephen Jacob Joseph, to Miss Johanna Mathews.

At Calcutta, on the 13th February, at the Cathedral by the Rev erend Mr. Robinson, William Henry Woodcock, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Harriot Mary, only Daughter of Colin Shakespear, Esq.

DEATHS.

At Cawnpore, on the 28th January, Jane Mary Louisa, daughter of Major H. Roberts, 9th Cavalry, aged 10 weeks.

At Garden Reach, on the 11th February, at the house of H. Wood, Esq. Miss Louisa Chester, daughter of George Chester, Esq. of the Civil Service, aged 16 years.

At Calcutta, on Tuesday morning, the 12th February, at the house of William Fox, Esq. after a brief but severe illness, Mrs. Maria Louisa Irma Oakles, at the early age of seventeen.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

July 18. At Edinburgh, Colonel Wm. Turner, of the 1st Bombay L. C., to Eliza, eldest daugter of F. Brodie. Esq. W. S.

Madras.

CURRENT VALUE OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Wednesday, February 20.

Six per Cent, Bengal Remittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees.....28½ *Premium.*
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.
106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rs. 26½ *Premium*

Five per Cent, Bengal Unremittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, viz.
350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees ½ *Discount.*
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.
106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees 1½ *Discount*

FORT ST. GEORGE, *February* 15, 1828.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint W. E. Underwood, Esq. to be Register to the Zillah Court of Chingleput.

Accounts from Persia have been received up to the middle of November, stating that the Russians are rapidly advancing, and it would appear almost without opposition. They were in possession of Tabrez, and Erivan which though occupied by a very superior force to the Enemy, surrendered without resistance. More seems to be apprehended from the disaffection of the Persians than from the Russians. A Treaty for Peace was going on, but the demands of the Enemy was, the Cession of four of the best Provinces bordering on Russia, and Four Millions Sterling to be paid to them to cover the expenses of the War.

Madras Govt. Gaz. February 21.

Yesterday morning arrived the Ship *Copernicus*, Captain J. Stevens, from London the 28th September, and Madeira the 15th October. She of course can add nothing to the intelligence received by the *Lalla Rookh.*

The Ship *Ann*, Captain J. Murat, from Penang the 11th Instant, anchored yesterday in the roads.

Madras Courier, Feb. 23.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.		FEB. 14, 1828.	SELL.
96	0	Remittable Loan, (Prem).....	98 0
0	2	Old 5 per Cent. Loan, Dist.....	0 6
0	0	New ditto.....	Disct. 0 2

BANK SHARES.

BUY	PREMIUM	SELL.
5,200	.....	5,100

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Government and Salary Bills 4 per Ct
Ditto on Private Bills and Notes,.....6 Ditto
Interest on Loans on Deposit,.....5 Ditto

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL.
1 10½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs.	1 11 a 2 0

On Bombay 30 Days ditto, per 100 Bombay Rs. 98 0.

On Madras ditto Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees. 91 0 a 92 0.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

FORT WILLIAM.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, FEBRUARY 7, 1828.

Mr. William Bracken, Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Trade.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,

FORT WILLIAM, 25TH JANUARY, 1828.

Captain Nathaniel Alves, M. N. I., Political Agent at Bhopaul.

Captain William Borthwick, M. N. I., Political Agent at Mahidpoor.

Captain Thomas Robinson, 64th B. N. I., 2d Assistant to the Resident at Indore.

Captain Peter Johnstone, 5th B. N. I., 3d Assistant to the Resident at Indore.

Captain Frederick H. Sandys, 36th B. N. I., Assistant to the Political Agent at Nimar.

FORT WILLIAM, 8TH FEBRUARY, 1828.

Lieutenant James Paton, B. Artillery, Junior Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,

THE 7TH FEBRUARY, 1828.

Mr. F. Millett. Judge and Magistrate of Allahabad.

Mr. W. J. Turquand, ditto ditto of Jessore.

Mr. C. Gardew, ditto ditto of Dacca Jelalpore.

Mr. B. Golding, Additional Register of Tipperah and Joint Magistrate stationed at Noacolly.

Mr. G. C. Cheap, Judge and Magistrate of Mymunsing.

Mr. J. F. G. Cook, Magistrate of Burdwan.

Mr. J. J. Harvey, Register of Midnapore and Joint Magistrate stationed at Nugwaun.

Mr. J. Dunbar, Register of Mymunsing and Joint Magistrate stationed at Sherepore.

Mr. H. Moore, Judge of Gorruckpore.

CALCUTTA 1st LOTTERY OF 1828.

SIXTH DAY'S DRAWING,

Thursday, February 7, 1828.

PRIZES.

No. 2948 Prize of 20,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 3980 Prize of 2,000 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 1600 5304 and 48 Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.

SEVENTH DAY'S DRAWING.

Saturday, Feb. 9, 1828.

PRIZES.

No. 111 Prize of 5,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 4178 Prize of 1,000 Sicca Rupees.

EIGHTH DAY'S DRAWING.

Tuesday, Feb. 12, 1828.

PRIZES.

No. 3227 Prize of 5,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 406 Prize of 2,000 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 1826 and 1970 Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.

Miscellanea.

HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF PARIS.

(Concluded)

[The account goes on to state facts too well known to require repetition,—the entry of the allied armies, and the declaration of the Monarchs, that they would not interfere in the choice of the Government, the sincerity of which the writer seems to think was first shaken by the policy of Lord Castlereagh, to whom, however, he ascribes much more depth and subtlety in politics than his Lordship's memory has credit for at home. The return of the Bourbons being voted, the Count d'Artois entered Paris as Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, was greeted by the population, and escorted by the National Guard.]

The confidence and joy of the people at his entrance, soon became enfeebled. Forgiveness of the past had been promised; and the journals which now first appeared, spoke of vengeance. Guarantees of all sales made during the revolution were promised, and the same journals began to speak of restitutions. Those in employment were promised the continuance of their offices, and menaces of destitution were heard. Buonaparte, on retiring to Elba, had taken only a few old soldiers, and left the very numerous *personnel* of his monarchy. The Bourbons could not return alone. It was neither reasonable nor becoming to drive from them the men who had consecrated their fortunes, or devoted their lives, to the defence of the Royal cause. They had also the complete *personnel* of another monarchy. The most flourishing state could not support two. France was exhausted by 20 years' wars. Some must expect their *congés*.

Louis XVIII. returns, equivocates, after promising to accept the charter, and wounds public opinion "profoundly." "One had no idea of this manner of making laws, and still less of this constituting a state."

The National Guard, as in all the foregoing instances of Court prosperity, is again ill treated. On the 25th of June it was excluded from the interior of the Castle of the Tuileries. The manner of doing it "was neither benevolent nor polite." "The Guard was absent for a minute to take a repast; on their return, their arms were thrown out at the door, or under the benches. The Gardes du Corps had taken its place." To these every evening were distributed cartridges, but none to the National Guard. The charter called an *ordinance of reformation*, was scarcely published, when another ordinance suspended the liberty of the press, and subjected it to the Censor. This produced no sufficient effect, as the journals would not observe it—the Ministry hastened to the Chambers to obtain a decree of censorship—"beaten in point of reason, they triumphed by a majority; but victories of this kind are most dangerous for the couquerors." "The Ministers of the Catholic worship openly violated the law of the charters by exhibiting the ceremonies in the streets. The King's Ministers seconded them, and compelled the shutting up of the shops, and laid fines upon the citizens who followed their occupations. A school was established for the nobility exclusively; arbitrary imposts were denounced to the Chambers; judgments were annulled by ordinances, the judges had no institution, and remained simply revocable. The journals, by this censure become official, denounced the men of the revolution and the holders of the national goods. At length a man, escaped from the bagnios, clandestinely enrolled "royalist volunteers," like those of today in Spain; and when the crime was divulged, the agents of authority merely announced, through their journals, that the enroller was sent back to his own haunts.

The author admits that the Administration was never violent, and that its defects resulted from inexperience, feebleness, and incapacity, and it could not be reproached with "that brutality, that imposture, that impudent corruption of which they saw examples at other times." The army was alienated, and "a vast military conspiracy formed." "The end of this conspiracy was never known. It appeared that the conspirators had no design of recalling Buonaparte or any one belonging to him to the Government." Bounaparte's agents, it seems, made every thing known to him, and he took advantage of the crisis to appear, which led the greater part of the officers to believe that he was "the soul of the conspiracy." Whilst the Emperor marched for Paris, several chiefs of the north were raising the standard of insurrection. The news was a thunderbolt to Paris. The troops sent to impede his march, threw away the white cockade, remounted the tri-coloured, and cried "*Vive l'Empereur*" Governments ought to leave off dealing in politic ribands. Count Montlosier observes well, that the abolishing the tri-colour in favour of the white, was in effect nothing less than furnishing the soldiery of France with a rallying sign. The French Government, again enlightened by misfourtune, made patriotic appeals to the Parisian National Guard. On the 17th of March, the Count d'Artois reviewed the 12 legions—"The Prince had received assurances that it was full of zeal, and burned to signalize itself in the defence of a legitimate King. A superior officer was hardy enough to doubt; but not being of the Court, no one listened to him. The legions assembled upon the boulevards at the Place Vendome, and in the garden of the Luxembourg. The weather was fine, and their equipments complete; never did they show more finely. The Prince, followed by a numerous and brilliant staff, presented himself successively before each division; he went through their ranks, encouraging them to the defence of the monarchy, and his discourses, were applauded by his staff, who waved their hats and white plumes at the cry of *Vive le Roi*. The Prince only wishing for men of a good will, terminated his discourse with these words:—*Let those among you who will march to the defence of the legitimate King, step forth from the ranks.* The fall of Government presents a spectacle often terrible, sometimes more or less affecting, but always curious and instructive for men who consecrate their lives to the study of moral science. As this is a sort of experience to which one cannot give birth at will, I avow that curious to observe what might pass. Placed between two governments. I repelled the most dangerous for liberty; this duty fulfilled, I have only to think of the interests of science. Here, then, is the result of my observations on that day. The legion which formed on the Place Vandome included a number of persons in employment, and consisted of 2,000 men. Ten or twelve stepped from the ranks at the voice of the Prince. It was not possible to make an exact calculation, because they were immediately mingled with the officers of the staff, with whom they appeared to be intimate. The legion in the garden of the Luxembourg was less numerous. I saw step out of the ranks for defence of the monarchical government one man. I have been assured that I did not see clearly, and that there were actually three who stepped forth. He whom I did see was in such a hurry to return to the ranks, that it is very possible I might not have seen the other two. The sixth legion was 1,800 strong, and among them were the inhabitants of St. Denis, who had been so enthusiastic on the first day of the restoration. At the appeal of the Prince, three soldiers stepped forth. Of the legion which contained the inhabitants of the fauxbourg St. Antoine, the colonel was the only man who presented himself for the defence of the Royal Government.

"What could have caused this change from the acclamations which the same prince had received on his arrival? Had the citizens been arbitrarily arrested? Had the police ensnared them by false conspiracies? Had the public places flowed with blood? Had the fire been enriched by the spoils of the condemned? Nothing of the kind had happened; but public opinion had been wounded, and withdrew. No man had been persecuted, but all were, in fear, or had been deceived in their hopes. The want of zeal in the National Guard could not be attributed to fear; they had shown on the heights of Paris that they did not want courage. On the 19th all hope of resistance vanished; the Royal Family doubted their immediate safety. It was decided that they should depart; the hour was fixed for midnight; the adieus were touching; officers and soldiers, every body, shed abundant tears."

And in a note the author states, that while the people of the King's Court still remained in a hall of the Tuileries, suffering an increase of terror at every arrival, there entered two officers covered with dust, with enormous hats (*colbacs*) upon their heads. "Who are these?" said a National Guardsman—"They are two *Plenipotentiaries* from M. Lefevre-Desnouettes," was the reply. In fact, these fellows had the impudence to enter the palace to announce the arrival of their master, and it was then that the royal departure was resolved upon. The courtiers immediately deserted and were scarcely out of the house when bands of those of the empire rushed in crowds to take possession of the antechambers. "The National Guard could scarcely defend the place against the invasion of this new species of Cossacs; indeed they were obliged to capitulate, and let in the principles. The crowd of slaves encamped in the court-yard, and waited for the unworthy honour of saluting *the master of their own choice.* The best order prevailed in the interregnum, which was soon terminated by the arrival of Buonaparte. On the evening, the capital, usually so lively and animated, presented a sorrowful and gloomy spectacle. All the shops were shut; children, women, and citizens, kept at home. The streets, deserted, except by the patrols who silently traversed them, gave to Paris the appearance of a city infected with some contagious malady, or menaced with a bombardment. At the Palais Royal, tattered agents of police and *femmes perdues*, equally ragged, drunk with wine or brandy, foaming at the mouth, vociferated, in hoarse and discordant tones, *Vive l'Empereur!* Buonaparte found all his people at their posts,—*controleurs de la bouche, les maitres d'hotel*, officers of the goblet, and those of the wardrobe, cooks and scullions, chamberlains and footmen. Nothing was wanting. The Government was no less complete than the ante-chambers and the kitchen. Buonaparte found Councillors of State, Ministers, directors, police-men, military commandants—all the train, in short, necessary to form a monarchical budget, and to consume the products thereof. Lucien Buonaparte, in imitation of his brother at the Tuileries, took possession of the palace of the Duke of Orleans, like as a Cossack, who finds the house of a countryman deserted."

It appears that Napoleon's style changed from *liberty* and *equality*, and "fellow citizens.—which he used on entering the French territory—to *Messieurs* and *my subjects*, in the capital. His right divine, however, was tainted by a quarrel with the Pope and the disallowance of the Kings of Europe. He reorganized the National Guard, and promised to distinguish those of merit by a bit of riband. He soon forgot the constitution which he had promised; and wishing to appropriate to himself at once the advantages of the ancient monarchy and the power of the revolution, he convoked on the Champ de Mai the Presidents of electoral Colleges chosen by himself and the officers of his army. The meeting took place at the Champ de Mars. "All the troops in Paris repaired thither. Priests and actors of opera chanted the mass and *Te Deum.* Buonaparte and his three brother played the principal parts. The first wore a tunic of crimson taffeta, laced with gold, and a mantle of violet velvet richly embroidered. The three others wore white taffetas covered with lace. All four were placed upon elevated platforms. The commedians and priests having done their office, the orator of the Presidents of the electoral College pronounced a snuffling discourse. Buonaparte, his hat always on his head, spoke in turn. The nation listened *chapeau bas*,—after which, the courriers having given the signal, it cried *Vive l'Empereur*, and cannon were fired in sign of rejoicing. Buonaparte finished the ceremonies by a distribution of eagles, which were to conduct the French amy to the field of Waterloo!" In the former invasion the Allies had distinguished between the French nation and Buonaparte. They were now identified in the common hatred of the armies and their rulers. The existence of France "was compromised for one who had torn from her all the popular institutions acquired by the revolution, and had created almost as many privileges as the Constitutent Assembly had destroyed. In the midst of the danger, one means of safety presented itself—it was the Chamber of Representatives, *supported by the Parisian National Guard.* This Chamber, though formed of the Electoral Colleges, was generally composed of citizens devoted to their country. There were among them some serviles and a few ancient torrorists, but they enjoyed little consideration. At its first sittings it manifested the intention of fulfilling the will of France, by giving it a constitution and public opinion rallied round it. The perilous situation of Buonaparte made him cautious in his management of the question of liberty." He employed Fouché, and directed him to use the ordinary means of corruption. "This minister, in his triple quality of ancient terrorist, new duke, and head of the police, foresaw the fall of the Imperial dynasty, and treated with men of all parties." Buonaparte was informed of his perfidy, but was afraid to dismiss him, Fouché remained Minister, and corresponded with the English army. After Buonaparte's flight from Waterloo he accompanied the news of his defeat into Paris. The Chamber of Representatives met to consider the means of safety. La Fayette proposed resolutions which declared their sitting permanent, and that any attempt to dissolve them should be deemed treason He advised the organization of the National Guards for their protection. Buonaparte no longer having power to control them gives them counsel—advises them not to imitate the Greeks of the Lower Empire, who disputed upon dogmas when the enemy was at their gates. "He saw no difference between an ignorant and fanatic people cutting each other's throats upon the points of a tenebrose theology, and a legislative assembly founding institutions which were to render back to a people the liberty of which they had been despoiled."—The Chamber judge it necessary to send for the Chiefs of the National Guard to supress a rising tumult of the labourers with which they were threatened; but resolve first to hear the Ministers; for which purpose they waited an hour. "They are announced to the Chamber, which saw with surprise at their head the man who, by impudence and calumnies, had caused the national representation to be dispersed at the point of the bayonet, on the day of the 19th Brumaire, and who had since been baptized by the Pope, *Prince Canino.* This man audaciously mounted the tribune—he called himself Commissary Extraordinary of his august brother, and to prove that he did not lie, he showed his brevet. He demanded a secret committee, and it was granted. Certain, then, that he would not be heard by the public, and that if he received 'the lie,' it would not be reported by the journals, he began to speak. He spoke of the striking benefits shed upon France by the exploits of his brother, and for the moment, he consented not to speak of his own. He said that the French, after having received him, could not abandon him, *without giving to the universe a proof of ingratitude, baseness, and levity.* 'You calumniate the French,' replied La Fayette. 'Three millions of their children slaughtered to satisfy the ambition of your brother, are more than sufficient to wash away the reproach of ingratitude. Our armies have given proofs of their courage too striking to fear the accusation of cowardice. After overrunning all the states of Europe, and a part of Africa, they have less reason to fear being accused of levity, than of a constancy bordering upon folly." One member proposed a declaration of forfeiture; but no resolution was taken upon that. The Chamber appointed a committee to report on the state of France conjointly with the Ministers and a committee of the Chamber of Peers, and then adjourned." The dangers to which Buonaparte saw himself and his Court exposed, and on the other side the firm attitude of the Chamber of Representatives, could not fail to agitate public opinion. Buonaparte, his brothers, and courtiers, had to rally round them all the men who had escaped the fury of his battles, all the ambitious, who had no advancement to hope but in the continuance of the Imperial regime, and all these deceived and corrupted, who thought, or seemed to think, that this Government was necessary to the independence and prosperity of the nation. On the other side, all the men sincerely devoted to the interests of their country, all enlightened friends of liberty, had to unite to hinder the triumph of a greedy faction, disposed to compromise the nation to preserve the power which was about to escape them.

In the midst of these critical circumstances the Parisian National Guard presented itself: and its firm and energetic conduct defeated the plots, the infallible result of which must be the complete ruin of France. M. Benjamin Delessert, chief of the third legion, had given in his resignation after being called to the Chamber of Representatives: the accumulation of several public functions clashed with his millitary duties. He was persuaded, moreover, that the functions of a legislator were not compatible with the command of an armed force. As soon as he saw the dangers which menaced France, he withdrew his resignation, and resumed his command. Instructed by M. Billing of the disaster of Waterloo, and of the necessity of taking measures for the public safety, he went to the Chamber to assure himself of the state of facts. Having heard and seconded the propositions of La Fayette, he returned to the head-quarters of his legion about midnight. There he concerted with the Major, M. Billing, upon the measures required for the public safety. Already M. Billing had invited several captains to prepare picquets, destined to move wherever the maintenance of order might require the presence of the National Guard. Immediately after communicating with M. Benjamin Delessert, he sent fresh orders to the captains to augment the

picquets, and hasten them in assembling. He went in uniform, attended by two adjutants, to the Chamber of Representatives. He offered to the Commission of Administration, and afterwards to the President, the services of the third legion. The offer being accepted, he sent by one of his adjutants, the order for 200 men to advance whom he placed, *en battaille* before the bridge of Concord. He employed another detachment of the same force to fortify the first; cartouches were distributed. Persuaded that the Chamber would prolong its sittings till night, and fearing that 400 men would not be sufficient to guarantee it from an attempt on its security, M. Belling convoked all the men of his legion who had not been commanded, and whose numbers rose to 600: they met at seven in the evening, near the palace of the Legislative corps. There he learned that the Chamber had suspended its sittings, to assemble again at eight in the morning. The Commission of Administration requested him to lead back his legion to take repose, and to reconduct them to the same place early in the morning. In taking these measures without the order of Government, the Major had assumed all the responsibility as his own. M. Benjamin Delessert, his superior, wished the responsibility to be extended to him; he approved, as chief of the legion, the measures of his Major, and charged himself with the command.

Before leading back his legion, M. Billing collected the officers in a circle; he communicated to them the thanks voted by the Chamber to the legion by its organ, the President, and he announced to them, that M. Benjamin Delessert had withdrawn his resignation. The certainty of being directed by a chief incapable of ceding to any consideration but that of the public interest, inspired the officers and soldiers with a new zeal; and when the Major invited them to be at their post, they all promised to be found there early. The Allied Powers left the nation no alternative but a war of extermination, or to hurl Buonaparte from the throne. The Chamber understood this position, and from that moment its resolution was taken. The commission named on the 21st met during the night. Next day, they reported, as the opinion of a majority of 6 against 5 (the 5 ministers), that the safety of France exacted that Buonaparte should consent; that the two Chambers should name a commission to treat directly with the Allied Powers on the conditions of respecting the national independence and the integrity of territory, and the right of every people to adopt the constitution which might be judged most suitable; but they thought that the negotiations ought to be supported by the prompt development of all the national forces. These propositions did not satisfy all. Some declared, that the first means of safety were, that Buonaparte should abdicate the power, or that the Chamber should pronounce the decree of forfeiture if he refused. The majority appeared disposed to adopt this resolution, and the news, was conveyed to Buonaparte.

In the night which preceeded this day, the Major of the third legion had ordered for the following day, 40 men to a company, furnished in all 800 men. He destined 140 for a reserve, to remain at the head-quarters of the legion—the surplus was to be near the Chamber of Representives, to form a guard extraordinary, and in case of need, to support the execution of its resolutions. The day following, at seven in the morning, the Major stationed himself with 400 men in the Chamber. When the Representatives were met, he went to consult the Commission of Administration upon the means of giving the Chamber, in case of need, the support of the whole body of the National Guard. Buonaparte was apprised of these dispositions just when it was announced to him that if he did not send in his resignation, the Chamber of Representatives would soon be there to divest him of his authority. Not having any force sufficient to vanquish that which guarded the Representatives, he sought to gain time to bring around him those whom he thought devoted to him. By the advice of his council, he sent a message to the Chamber to announce, that *in three hours* he would take a resolution which would satisfy them. The little number of his dependents did not require a longer delay to collect a sufficient force to overcome all resistance. Already there was formed at the Palais Royal, in the ancient hall Montansier, which had been converted into a cafe, a club of energetic men, capable of carrying into effect their most extreme resolutions. They had put into deliberation the means most proper to support Buonaparte on the throne; they sang songs to exalt their imaginations; and while these things passed at the Palais Royal, other agents went through different quarters of Paris, and particularly the fauxbourgs; they distributed money to those they thought disposed to serve them: they directed some to the Champs Elysé around the palace occupied by Buonaparte, and others to the Club-room of Montansier. At the moment when the message by which Buonaparte demanded a delay of three hours came to the Chamber, those assembled began to grow uneasy for the safety of their deliberations. Duchesse de Grenoble proposed to demand an abdication, or to pronounce forfeiture if the abdication was not yielded. General Solignac proposed to grant an hour, that it might not appear that the resolution was forced from him. The Chamber gave him an hour to renounce the empire; and at the moment the President announced this resolution, all eyes were fixed upon the dial of the Chamber, and seemed to count the number of minutes during which would remain the shade of the imperial power. In these circumstances it was announced to the Adjutant-Commandant of the 3d Legion, that the crowd at the Palais Royal increased from moment to moment, and if it were not hastly prevented, the consequences were to be feared. Immediately the Adjutant-Commandant detached 120 men from the guard of the chamber, and gave them orders to disperse the mob. The news was brought to M. Billing while he was in deliberation with the Commission. He feared that the guard left was not too strong to resist an attack, and sent an order to the Adjutant to bring back the 120 men, after replacing them with the like number from the station of the Petits Peres, Buonaparte had placed the Parisian National Guard under the authority of Count Durosnel, whom he thought blindly devoted to his interests. The officers of the third Legion then had to fear receiving orders from him, which would paralyze their zeal and favour the designs of Buonaparte. M. Billing communicated this fear to one of the Vice-Presidents of the Chamber, M. Bedach, who was at that moment fulfilling the duties of President. Upon the instant M. Bedach gave an order, signed by himself, by which it was prescribed to the Commandant of the National Guard on service about the Chamber to remain there with his troop. This order, couched in haste, was obscurely conceived; it designated in no special manner who was the commandant addressed, and as the service there was voluntary and spontaneous, no one would attribute to himself the honour of the command. M. Billing offered the order to the Adjutant-Commandant; but this gentleman thought that the order was addressed to an officer of superior rank. The Major then presented it to the Commandant of the first legion, M. de Choiseul-Praslin, member of the Chamber of Representatives, who insisted that M. Billing should keep it. The order was taken back to the President of the Assembly, who, upon the demand of the Major, indicated that it was addressed to the third Legion, and that it applied to all the men of the National Guard collected round the Chamber and of the National Guard imposed on Buonaparte. He resigned, and put from him an empire which he only possessed by name."

The writer speaks of another attempt which was to be made by the remainder of the faction, on the evening of the 22d, and of sundry harangues made from Buonaparte's residence in the Champs Elysées, by one of his courtiers and the Prince Canino, tending to encourage the populace to prevent so great a calamity to France as his abdication; but as the effect was only the alarm of the Chamber and Officers of Government, and the remedy applied is, in description, only a list of posts and picquets, and other military dispositions, after the above long extract we forbear to quote them.

Buonaparte left Paris on the 28th of June, at four in the afternoon, to return no more.

CHRONICLES OF LONDON BRIDGE.

A work with this title is just prepared for publication, containing 687 pages, and upwards of 50 wood-cuts of the ancient bridge, the wooden houses, traitors' gates, &c. on it. The chronicler has avowedly had access to sources which are not open to all, and justly remarks, in his preface, that the historians of the metropolis have hitherto passed over the subject of that bridge far too slightingly. He then says,—

"So numerous are the alterations and modernisms in almost every street of this huge metropolis, that I verily believe the conservators of our goodly city are trying the strength of a London Antiquary's heart; and, by their continual spoliations, endeavouring to ascertain whether it be really made of 'penetrable stuff.' For my own part, if they continue thus improving, I must even give up the ghost, &c. What with pullings down and buildings up, London but too truly resembles the celebrated keepsake knife of the sailor, which for its better preservation, had been twice re-bladed, and was once treated with a new handle. One year carried with it that grand fragment of our City's wall, which so long girdled in Moorfields; while another bedevilled the ancient gate of St. John's Priory with heraldry, which Beelzebub himself could not blazon, and left but one of the original hinges to its antique pier. Alas, for the day! Moorgate is not! and Aldgate is not! Aldersgate is but the shadow of a name! and Newgate lives only as the title of a prison house!" &c.

Speaking of London Bridge in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, of the *wooden* houses on it, &c. our antiquary proceeds to describe the second Southwark gate and Tower, rebuilt between 1577 and 1579:—

"The structure consisted of four circular turrets, connected by curtains, and surmounted by battlements, containing a great number of transom casements; within which having their roofs and chimneys rising above the Tower, were *several habitations*, whilst beneath was a broad covered passage: the building itself projecting considerably *over each side of the bridge*, the width of the carriage way at this part being about 40 feet. But the most splendid and curious building which adorned London Bridge at this time was the famous Nonesuch House. (There are woodcuts neatly and minutely pourtraying those buildings.) That house was so called because it was constructed in Holland entirely of wood, and, being brought over in pieces, was erected on this bridge with *wooden pegs* only, not a single nail being used in the whole fabric. It stood at the northern entrance of the drawbridge, and its situation is even now pointed out by the seventh and eighth arches of London Bridge, from the South-wark end being called the "Draw" lock and "Nonesuch" lock. On the London side of the bridge, the Nonesuch House was partly joined to numerous small wooden dwellings of about 27 feet in depth, which *hung over the parapet* on each side, leaving, however, a clear space of 20 feet on each side, though, over all these, the carved gables, cupolas, and gilded vanes of Nonesuch House majestically towered. Two sun dials, declining East and West, also crowned the top on the South side, on the former of which was painted the admonition. '*Time and Tide wait for no Man.*' Like most of those other buildings, this celebrated edifice also overhung the East and West sides of the bridge; and there presented to the Thames two fronts of scarcely less magnificence than it exhibited to Southwark and the City, the columns, windows, and carvings being similarly splendid.

"One would expect to find frequent refereuces to London Bridge, in the works of our ancient dramatists, yet my memory supplies me with but very few instances; though I may observe that Shakspeare has an allusion to the *heads of traitors* erected over the gate of this edifice, in Act 3, scene 2, of *King Richard the Third*, where *Catesby* says to *Hastings*.—

"The Princes both make high account of you,
For they account *his head upon the bridge.*'—(Aside.)

"Another passage referring to this custom, is also to be found in the second act of George Wilkins's *Miseries of Inforced Marriages*, first printed in quarto, 1607, and inserted in Dodsley's *Collection of Old Plays*, London, 1780; where *Ilford* says to *Wentloe*, 'S'foot! that looks worse than a collier through a wooden window, an ape afraid of a whip or a *knave's head* shook *seven years* in the weather on *London Bridge*—do you catechize me?' 'Rare Ben Jonson,' in his *Staple of News* (act 2, scene 1), has a reference to the frequent, and almost useless, repairs of this bridge; since he makes *Shunfield* say of *Old Pennyboy*—

He minds
A courtesy no more than London Bridge—
What arch was mended last?'

"In the late Mr. William Gifford's *Works of Ben Jonson* (1816), he has rather a violent note upon this passage, observing—'Two hundred years have nearly elapsed since this was written, and the observation still holds (1816). The pernicious structure has wasted more money in perpetual repairs, than would have sufficed to build a dozen safe and commodious bridges; and cost the lives, perhaps, of as many thousand people. This may seem little to those whom it concerns, but there is blood on the City, and a heavy account is before them. Had an *Alderman*, or a *turtle*, been lost there, the nuisance would have been long since removed.'"

Alluding to the site of the memorable "Shades," the Antiquary thus adverts to the ancient Saxon Ferry and Wooden Bridge (which was superseded by the first stone bridge, of Peter of Colechurch, in 1176):—

"Would you could but have seen the curious boat in which, for many years, Audney, the shipwright, as the Saxons called him, rowed his fare over these restless waters. It was in form very much like a crescent, laid upon its back, only the sharp horns turned over into a kind of scroll; and when it was launched, if the passengers did not trim the barque truly, there was some little danger of it filling over, for it was only the very centre of the keel that touched the water. But our shipman had also another wherry for extra passengers, and that had the appearance of a blanket gathered up at each end, whilst those within looked as if they were about to be tossed into it. His oars were in the shape of shovels, or an ace of spades stuck on the end of a yard measure; though one of them rather seemed as if he were rowing with an arrow having the barb broken off. It is nearly certain, that at this period there was no barrier across the Thames, judging from a Saxon Chronicle of 993," &c.

BARBER-SURGEONS.—EDWARD IV. in the year 1461, granted the Charter of Incorporation to barber-surgeons, and the barber and surgeon continued in the same firm for three centuries. The barber was originally introduced to surgery by the Priest, who was the chief practitioner of the dark ages. The barber, after shaving the head of the Priest, was sometimes employed to shave the head of his patient, and finding these fellows handy with edge tools, they taught them to make salves, dress Wounds, and bleed. Such was the origin of barber-surgery. In the fourteenth century, however, the barbers pushed themselves forward so much in the practice of surgery, that in France the Legislature interfered; but the barbers old friend, the Priest, putting in a word for them, they were admitted into a newly-formed surgical establishment, under the title of Barber-surgeons; and the co-partnership between surgery and shaving has existed in France and in England, till very lately: nay, till so very near the present times was this foolery continued, that, "would heart of man e'er think it," says the philosophical and facete ABERNETHY, "even I myself have doft my cap to barber-surgeons."—*Waads, Mems.*

The Morning Chronicle Sept. 4.

THE "BELLOWS PORTRAIT OF SHAKSPEAR."

The following is an abridged account of this celebrated picture, which, a few years ago, was sold as an original portrait of Shakspeare for 80*l.*

A gentleman, long resident in Paris, and who was powerfully imbued with a love of Shakspearian lore, became acquainted with a brother Englishman, who, although conversant with ancient manuscripts, books &c. was only desirous of reaping pecuniary benefit from speculating in such merchandise. During their frequent interviews, the name of Shakspeare was often brought upon the tapis, when the value of an original picture of the poet, in case such a gem could be procured was frequently dwelt upon by the first-mentioned gentleman. The latter, ever on the alert in regard to pecuniary benefit, and who frequently made excursions to London, bore these conversations in mind, and when absent upon one of his journies from the French capital, remitted a letter to his friend; in the course of which he made the following statement:—"A propos, of portraits, I have just received a letter from a French gentleman in Normandy, offering me a curious original portrait (a bust) of your own Will Shakspeare. The identity is authenticated beyond all question, by the name mentioned in the legend, carved in old English of the time, on the antique oaken frame. Report says it was brought into France by Sir Kenelm Digby, afterwards Earl of Bristol in the time of Charles I.; price asked is 1,000 francs (41*l.*); and as this oil painting is known to be the portrait of Shakspear, less will not be taken. Let me know your opinion. You know I must double my capital if I purchase." In reply to the above, the gentleman thus addressed renewed his statements respecting the value of an undoubted representation of the bard; adding, that could he be satisfied respecting its originality, he should feel happy in purchasing such an invaluable relic at the sum of 80*l.* The Bellows Picture soon afterwards arrived at Paris. It certainly presented a very feasible portrait of Shakspear, affixed upon a mahogany frame, of what seemed to have been the upper part of a pair of bellows. As a long history had been promised, identifying the portrait as having belonged to Sir Kenelm Digby, and showing the manner in which it had passed into the hands of the French gentleman, frequent applications were made for the same. The vendor, at length finding it impossible to evade these incessant inquires, confessed that the tale of the gentleman in Normandy was a mere fabrication, as the picture really came from London, having been sold with an immense quantity of rubbish found in some lumber-rooms at Carlton *palace*. The portrait was subsequently placed in the hands of M. Ribet, at Paris, one, of the best cleaners and repairers of old pictures now living, who soon discovered that instead of Shakspear the portrait was not even that of a *male*, but the representation of an *old woman*. In short, on applying the fatal cotton, dipped in the ingredient necessary to clear off the re-paint and dirt, away had vanished the broad high procreative front of Avon's bard; the brown mustachios and expanded ruff having given place, like magic, to a cap decorated with blue ribands, and lip unadorned by whisker, while a kerchief became apparent, modestly overspreading the matrogly bosom. This discovery being made, the bellows-concern was returned to the vender, who afterwards had it repainted, restored the bard to all his pristine glory, and sold the picture to the celebrated Talma, the French tragedian, for the sum of 200*l.*

The Times,—Sept. 4.

LORD BYRON.—During his residence in the Franciscan Convent at Athens, he had ingratiated himself with a monk named Father Bernard. When Grecian liberty, replying to his magnanimous appeal, called on him to detach himself from the enjoyments of Italy, he said to his friends, after determining to depart, "It is nevertheless very strange Father Bernard, in giving me the crucifix which he carried about with him, told me with a prophetic air, 'You will become the defender of the Christians; you will return to Greece for the sake of the faithful; but I shall not see you again. I am fearful you will not come as far as Athens.'" After this relation his Lordship fell into a deep reverie, which no one dared to disturb, since those around him were accustomed to see him abstract himself in this manner, when any serious or melancholy thought surprised him in the midst of a conversation. After a few moments he added these remarkable words—"It will be hardly believed that I never would part with this cross, under any circumstances; it is, however, the fact. I never would give it to my mother, nor my sister, who requested it of me on my return to England. It is a remembrance of the Franciscan Prior, who lives in the tower of Diogenes in Athens. The good Monk was very partial to me; and when he heard that I was about to depart, he was much grieved. 'Your Lordship,' he said, must not forget me. Select any thing you please from what I possess, that you may have a remembrance of Father Bernard.' I laid my hand on the crucifix which he carried about him, and asked if he would give me that. The good Father was so delighted with my choice, that tears came to his eyes. I have never since parted with the crucifix. I will even vow, that once I was extremely uneasy under the impression that I had lost it; I was prepossessed with an idea of its value. But in fact behold the prediction of Father Bernard about to be realized:—let us depart straightway for Greece!"—*Life Herald.*

PROFESSOR WILSON.

EXCURSIONS IN SCOTLAND—INVERKEITHING—'THE ETTRICK SHEPHERD.'

To the Editor of the Sphynx.

Sir,—I am delighted with the short, but spirited, notice, of 'Blackood's Magazine,' in your last Number. You have truly characterized Wilson as a man of noble mould, and your hint as to salmon-fishing, boat racing &c. is not a hundred miles removed from the truth, as you will see if at the trouble to peruse this epistle.

I have just returned from a pleasure excursion through some of the finest counties in Scotland. The picturesque beauties of Dunkeld, the malancholy grandeur of St. Andrew's, the sweet solitude of 'Fair Melrose,' and the princely domains of Fleurs, have successively charmed my wandering eyes. Thus moving onwards, I one afternoon last week, lighted upon the watering place of Inverkeithing, about six miles from Peebles, fast rising into repute on account of the efficacy of its mineral springs. I walked about—admired the beauties of the spot—viewed the very ancient seat of Lord Traquair, said to be the original of Bradwardine House, and the very

beau-ideal of what is brought before our eyes in the novel of 'Waverly.' Thus having, as I thought, discussed the 'lions' of the place, I retired to rest, prepared to pursue my course with the rising sun. Next morning I was awoke from slumber by the sound of a bugle echoing and re-echoing from the deep recesses of the mountains; I hurried on my apparel, eager to ascertain the meaning of this, here, unwonted sound. The scene that presented itself, and what followed, I shall not soon forget. The quiet village of Inverkeithing seemed altogether to have changed its character; all the jaunting cars, gigs, horses, &c., for a hundred miles round, seemed here congregated; fair forms, with voices glad, peered from every quarter; the manly form of youth, and the more sedate cheerfulness of age, all combined to render it a sight of no common interest, while the warlike bugle, which had so happily broken my slumbers, assisted to enliven the scene. One cart drew up at the inn where I had slept; in it was deposited some of the substantials of life, hams, fowls, quantities of dressed game, wine, and a glorious cask filled with the elixir vitæ of our barren Scottish hills; nothing seemed wanting for the support of life in no short campaign.

The singular appearance of one gentleman, who seemed to take the most active share in these preparations, attracted my notice. He was apparently above six feet in height, had on a long light-coloured morning-gown, a kind of glazed trowsers, without waistcoat or neckerchief, no stockings, on his legs, his feet only protected by a pair of slippers with the heels turned downwards; ruddy fair hair shone from under his hat; a manly face, with a fine glowing eye, filled up the picture. He moved about in every direction, shook hands with one, bowed to another—had a kind word for all.

I had yet to learn the object of all this stir, which turned out to be a pleasure excursion to St. Mary's Loch, a distance of about twelve miles, projected by the joyous spirit of Professor Wilson, (who had been residing in this village during the vacation); and now about to be carried into execution under his direction. I was further informed, that 'the Ettrick Shepherd' would join the party when they reached his abode, Mount Benger. Here, then, was no common temptation—the pleasure of meeting two of our great poets on their native heath, was not one that could be enjoyed every day. I therefore altered my route, and entered, with all soul, into the delights of the expedition.

About eight o'clock the cavalcade moved forward, the stirring sound of the bugle once more animated us; the performer, mounted on horseback, led the way. So numerous an assemblage for such a purpose had scarce before passed so near 'the Bush aboon Traquair,' which we soon left behind. The village of Traquair poured forth its denizens to look at this unwonted multitude; the shearer, as we passed, forgot his labour to stare at this gathering; but soon the disturbed solitude of nature, with the moor-fowl roused from its hiding-place, the hare from behind its bush, and the wild pigeon from its spot of rest, were the only sounds foreign to our wandering party. At length Mount Benger appeared before us, and we stopped our course for a moment to give a hasty welcome to the worthy 'Suepherd' and his wife. Hogg is a man rather under than above the middle size—dressed in tartan trowsers, a plain short coat, and a plaid thrown over his shoulders: a ruddy hard complexion—not to say that he looks ill, but merely the appearance of having stood many a hard mountain-breeze, In speech and general appearance you imagine not that that you have a poet before you, but a simple, honest, kind-hearted yeoman farmer,—for such truly is James Hogg—his genius serving only to throw a halo round the character of the man.

We once more moved forward, passed Ashen Cottage, lately 'the Shepherd's' abode, and about twelve o'clock reached the spot on St. Mary's Loch, where our repast was to be served forth. While some were gone to fish, others to see the ruins of St. Mary's Chapel and burying-ground, others to view the grave of a celebrated outlaw, who, in the time of King James the Fourth, had kept the forests of Yarrow and Ettrick in subjection to him,—the Professor, with another party, took the charge of unloading our provision-cart and laying out the contents in fitting order.

Thus was the time whiled away for an hour or two, until the sound of 'the roast beef of Old England' summoned us to partake of what the mountain air had so well prepared us for. During the absence of the stragglers, the Professor and his assistants had not been idle. On a level spot, a little way up one of the 'braes,' they had pitched their camp, a large circle had been formed by means of sacks, plaids, &c., a beautiful snow-white cloth graced the centre, upon which was tastefully set forth every thing that, in such a spot, the most outrageous epicure could desire. A blessing having been implored from on high, by Dr. Jameson, the celebrated author of the 'Scottish Dictionary,' the group, consisting of upwards of seventy persons, young and old, made speedy havoc on what had seemed such a mighty storage,—few, truly, were the fragments left behind. The glass now began to circulate. The first toast given by Professor Wilson, as chairman of the assemblage, was, as a matter of course, 'the King;' and with feelings of true loyalty was it toasted. To attempt any sketch of the further proceedings were a vain task—toast followed toast, literary and patriotic. I have attended many public meetings, but in none did I ever see enthusiasm and poetic feeling of the richest glow so well kept up. The Professor's stores of eloquence, wit, and true patriotic fervour, seemed without end. There was some rich badinage between him and 'the Shepherd,' which it would have given me pleasure to transfer from their glowing lips to the columns of 'THE SPHYNX;' but the words are gone—the general feeling dwells only in memory, as of a day of exquisite, and of enthusiastic happiness.

We tore ourselves away, bade farewell to our friend, 'the Shepherd,' and in a few hours found ourselves once more in the village of Inverkeithing.

September 4, 1827.

MR. GIFFORD AND MR. BULMER

Shortly after the Right Hon. Lord Sidmouth was appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department, he very handsomely presented Mr. Gifford with the Paymastership of the Honourable Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, or Men at Arms,—a situation he enjoyed till the period of his death, in which corps Mr. Bulmer, his ancient typographer, had long been one of the eldest members. It was the practice of Mr. Gifford, whenever an Exchequer warrant was issued for the payment of the quarterly salaries of the gentlemen of the band, to inform its members, by a circular letter, that their salaries were in a course of payment; but on many of those occasions he was wont to depart from his usual routine, and indulge himself in a poetical notice to Mr. Bulmer. These notices were generally written on any blank or broken page he might accidentally find on the proof sheet of Shirley's Dramatic works which he might be correcting at the instant,—a work he had long been employed in conducting through the Shakspeare press. From a variety of those momentary effusions of the satirist, which, we understand, are in the possession of the printer, we have been favoured with the following admonitory epistle.

An Admonitory Epistle to the Right Worthy

W. Bulmer, Gentleman Pensioner.

O thou, who safely claim'st the right to stand
Before thy King, dreaded axe in hand
My trustiest Bulmer! know, upon my board
A mighty heap of *cash* (O golden word!)
Now lies—for service done, the bounteous meed.
Haste, then, Wisdom's name, and hither speed;
For, if the truth old poets sing or say,
Riches straight make them wings and fly away!

(Evening Paper.) The New Times,—Sept. 3.

DANDY DINMONT AND HIGHLAND SMUGGLERS.—The subject of the following anecdote was a brother of Parke, the celebrated African traveller. His was truly a kindred spirit, being gifted by nature with as great a share of undaunted resolution and never failing presence of mind as his lamented relative, combined with prodigious personal strength and activity. These circumstances, added to the great frankness, open-heartedness, and pastoral simplicity of his dispotion, have induced a pretty general belief that he furnished the mighty Northern Wizard with materials for compounding that exquisite character—Dandy Dinmont. This is the more likely as he was well-known, and highly-esteemed by Sir W.——. This genuine Scottish worthy (now, alas! no more,) was several years ago appointed collector of the customs in the principal town of one of the largest of the western isles. His way to the place of destination passed close to Loch Lomond and its far-famed mountain, scenes of enchantment which he had never seen before. Mr. P. was an ardent admirer of the beauties of nature, and, being in no great hurry, he resolved to enjoy himself here for a few days. About this time the neighbourhood was infested by a numerous and resolute band of smugglers. The sudden appearance of a solitary stranger, sometimes perambulating by the side of the loch, and at other times toiling up the lofty Ben-lomond, for several days together, excited fearful suspicions in the minds of the illicit distillers of the barley-bree. The bare circumstance of his having a harmless Pocket Traveller in his hand, literally spock volumes against him. Celt he could not be, for he looked like a well-fed *gaucy* lowlander, every inch of him. Nay, the book itself appeared to them to be an accursed instrument for noting down their delinquencies for the cognizance of the excise. Short work they resolved, to make with the sassenach spy; and truly the final day of his sojourn here was big with fate. He had wandered a considerable distance from his usual boundaries, and the weather being extremely hot, he repaired to a clachan, the only habitable place for miles round.—He called for some whisky and water. Immediately after, one savage-looking highlander dropt in after another, until their number amounted to half-a-dozen. They forthwith planted themselves on the benches encircling an old, massy, oak-table, at which Mr. P. sat, and regarded him, with looks of fierce and ominous import. At last one of them drew a *durk* from his plaid, and, holding it out to his intended victim, said, "Ken ye ta use o' tat!" Though somewhat staggered by this alarming question, his great courage and presence of mind did not desert him on the trying occasion. He suddenly grasped the poinard, and exerting his great strength, drove it up to the hilt into the oak table. "Noo says he," let me see the loon that will tak out that bonny thing." The astonished owner of the weapon and his companions lugged with might and main, and with both hands, but were totally unable to move it. Mr. P. instantly drew it out with one hand, and with the greatest apparent ease. In a moment, not a philabeg was to be seen in the room. The bewildered rogues fled in every direction; and to this day Mr. P. enjoys the reputation of being no less a personage than Auld Mahoun himself.—*Literary Gazette.*

The New Times August 27.

ANECDOTE.—Fresh herrings, during the proper season, are exceedingly plentiful on the east coast of Scotland, and for many years there existed, and may exist still, a herring club in the town of Dunbar. The rules of the brotherhood were very simple, and their weekly entertainments remarkably cheap. The president took the chair at nine o'clock; supper was on the table at the same hour; and though an early whetter was allowed to all, each man's expences during the evening (excepting when the chairman wished to show off) were limited to 18d. sterling, including 2d. for a thumping herring, and as many potatoes as he chose to eat. Rubbers accompanied the toddy tumblers, with the view of saving "mine host's" table, but knives and forks were expressly forbidden. At one time, however, a dandy member of the club proposed that they should sup as well as dine in the true *a la fourchette* style; but the proposal was treated with as much scorn as the antiquary treated the innocent pass-book, which his baker wished to foist on him as a substitute for the ruder method of reckoning by nick-sticks. The session-clerk of the place learnedly argued that fingers were made before forks, and declared, for his own part, that he would rather cut off his ten digits than dispense with their immediate instrumentality in eating, "and thus," as he said, "forego the exquisite pleasure of licking them afterwards." In one instance, and one only, the brethren in question forgot themselves. As the clock was striking ten, somebody spoke slightingly of its vocal powers, but the session clerk repelled the insinuation, and in vindicating its character got to high words with a musical friend, as to whether it chimed A or B. The discussion, if long, was sufficiently interesting to those engaged in it, and though sober men may exclaim

"'Tis strange such difference should be
'Twixt tweedle dum and tweedle dee."

the party, by one o'clock in the morning, had argued themselves into such a climbing humour, that they agreed to adjourn forthwith to the belfrey, as the only means of settling the dispute. How they got up nobody can tell; how they got down again is equally mysterious; but while stationed aloft they more than once awoke, and even terrified the slumbering lieges by ringing hours that are not included in the 24; and as the story "spunked out," and occasioned a great deal of tittle tattle, the Magistrates threatened to dissolve the herring clubbers if they ever again asurped the functions of the iron-tongued monitor of the Church of Dunbar.—On another occasion, an English gentleman happened to dine at the inn which was honoured by the weekly meetings of the club. Being in want of a tooth-pick, he rung for one, hastily used it, and was about to slip the article into his pocket, when the waiter said, "I beg your pardon, Sir, but you must give me that back, as it belongs to the members of the Herring Club." "The herring what?" "The Herring Club, Sir." "What! do fishes come ashore to gnaw their brethren's bones, and club their mites for whisky toddy?" "No, Sir, it's men, and no herrings." "Men, and not herrings! and have the wretches only one tooth-pick among them all?" "Yes, Sir." "Yes, Sir! and how durst you attempt to poison me? Many a better man has been hanged for less; and dirt and Dunbar will be for ever associated in my memory. Zounds! a dose of arsenic would have been more tolerable; and unless I employ a dentist to pull out my teeth, I will never get quit of the unutterable loathing and nausea I experience. But there, Sir,"—flinging the venerable tooth-pick at his head—"embalm it in cobwebs, pickle it in putridity; and when your cleanly clubbers next require its services, give them a rusty barrow tooth instead. They won't, I assure you, know the difference." Thus ended the colloquy, and it is but fair to add, that the burghers of Dunbar not only demur to the accuracy of the last mentioned anecdote, but describe it as "a weak invention of the enemy."—*Dumfries Courier.*

The Morning Chronicle, Sept. 14.

FAUSTUS.

"Most of our readers are aware, that even the redoubted Don Giovanni sinks into the shade when compared with the far-famed John Faust or Faustus, of whom it is recorded that he sold his shadow to the evil one, and committed all kinds of diablerie; but there may be some who do not know that this character of Faust is quite ficticious—that, on the contrary, he was one of the greatest benefactors of his race. To Faustus we are indebted for some of the most important discoveries in the art of printing. To him and to his coadjutors we also owe the first printed edition of the Bible (1450) his second edition of which was so exceedingly beautiful, that in 1462 he sold copies of it in Paris, which were believed the work of Magic, and brought from 500 to 600 Crowns. It is highly probable that his efforts to enlighten the world, by rendering the Scriptures more accessible to all classes, brought down upon him the indignation of the Monks: for it is generally understood, that to them he is indebted for the obloquy which has since been attached to his name.

Faust was a wealthy Citizen of Mentz: and about 1442 embarked with the utmost spirit in prosecution of the art of printing, some rude attempts at which had been executed a few years before. So hearty, indeed, was he in the cause, that he bestowed his only daughter on Peter Schoeffer, one of his assistants, for having discovered, after repeated trials, how metal types might be cast in a matrix, in place of being cut—such having lately superseded the use of woodeen letters.

Schoeffer survived his father-in-law twenty years, Faust having died about 1471, furnishing a subject for one of the most majestic dramas in any language—the "Faust" of Goëthe—which is now familiar to the English reader by the elegant translation of Lord E. Leveson Gower."

THE LOST CHILD.

The following marvellous story appears in an American paper:—

Something more than a year ago, the only child of Mr. Clark, of Hampsted country, territory of Arkansas, a fine boy of four years, disappeared from the house of his parents, and could no where be found. A little negro boy had been playing with him, and related, that two men, on horseback, came upon them, and that one of them alighted, and took the child and carried him off. The parents were respectable, and comparatively affluent. It was a country of dark forest, and immense prairies; the wolves, bears, and panthers are common in the woods, and different tribes of Indians hunt in the vicinity. The affection of these parents for their only child was such as would be naturally expected, and no effect of the imagination is necessary to conceive the anxiety and agony of their suspense. The honest-hearted people about them, though not given to eloquent descriptions of their feelings in such cases, expressed a more unquestionable sympathy by turning out, *en masse* and scouring the forests, prairies, and bayous, in every direction. The agonizing father followed a man, who preceded him a day or two, as was reported, carrying a child with him on horseback. After a pursuit of 300 miles, he ascertained, in the bitterness of disappointment, that the child was not his. Every exertion made to find the child was to no purpose. The father rode in different directions thousands of miles. Advertisements, promises of ample rewards, the sustained search of hundreds of people, were alike unavailing, to furnish a vestige of the child, or the slightest clue to stimulate to hope and further exertion, After a search of months, the feelings of the parents, from the natural effect of time and disappointment, settled down to the calm of resignation and despair. It will be easy to conceive, that it was not the tranquil mourning of parents who have seen their child buried under the clods of the valley.

Some time last winter, the father received a letter, mailed at the Natchez post-office, informing him, that if he would enclose fifty dollars in a letter to the writer, and would send the mother of the child, unaccompanied by any other person, to a certain house in Arkansas, which he designated, with 200 dollars more, the writer engaged that a certain woman in the designated house should deliver up the child to its mother. The letter was written in a gentlemanly hand, and signed Thomas Tutty.

The plan of the distracted parents was settled by advice of many people in Louisiana, who entered warmly into their feelings. A letter, stating all the circumstances of the case, was written to the post-master at Natchez. Another, agreeable to all the requirements of Tutty, and enclosing a bank-note of 50 dollars, was addressed to him, In the letter to the post-master he was directed to watch for the man who should call for the other letter, and have him apprehended. At the proper time, a man of gentlemanly appearance and manners, with the dialect of a foreigner, inquired for the letter. The post-master by design, made difficulty and delay, and detained the man until an officer was procured, and he was apprehended. He was found to be a man who kept a school for some time in the vicinity of Natchez, whose singular and cautious habits had already excited suspicion. He proved himself shrewd, sulky, and pertinaciously obstinate in his purpose, to confess nothing, and to throw the whole burden of proof on the magistrate, before whom he was tried. He would not admit the identity of the letter with his own, and denied that his name was Thomas Tutty. He was charged with having fabricated the story, that he knew where the child was, and would cause it to be delivered to its parents merely with the base purpose of extorting money from the affection of the parents. He continued to affirm, that he knew where the child was, and proved that he was acquainted with the long way between Natchez and the residence of Mr. Clark, by answering, with the utmost promptness and intelligence, questions about the numerous bayous, swamps, and passes in the distance, but with a particularity intended purposely to perplex him. On the suspicious fact of his having inquired for the letter directed to Thomas Tutty, he was committed to prison.

The parent, who repaired to Natchez, and various people who took a deep interest in this strange and terrible affair, exhausted their ingenuity to no purpose, in efforts to get something out of the prisoner that might furnish a clue by which to find the child. He told the father, that in a place where it was supposed he would pass in search of the child, he would find the clothes which the child wore when it disappeared, and bones, having the appearance of those of a child of his years, that had been devoured by beasts. But he assured him, that the bones were not those of the child, but of an animal placed there to produce that impression. Such was found to be the fact. Yet, strange to tell, nothing could extort from the man the slightest information that had any other tendency, than still more to excite the imagination and harrow up the feelings of the parent.

Meanwhile a number of respectable people of

(Continued in the Second Supplement.)

SECOND SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5TH 1828.

(*Continued from the Supplem ent.*)

Natchez, stimulated by their intense interest, the warm blood of the south, and their impatient fondness for summary justice, and thinking probably that a little chiding could do this man no possible harm, took him by night from the prison, and gave him a pretty severe drubbing, intimating, between intervals of discipline, that whenever he found the application transcending the bounds of pleasant feeling, any useful information touching the child would save them the trouble of currying the operation any farther. The man shrugged and seemed for a long time disposed to persevere in his customary closeness. But at a time when the thing was evidently very unpleasant, he seemed to relent, and said, that if they would send to a certain house between 40 and 50 miles from Natchez in Mississippi, the people there would tell them when they might find the child. The sheriff, who stated that he disapproved of these proceedings, and was moreover ill at the time, was no sooner apprized of this information, that he started at midnight for the designated house. When he arrived, he found that the people were of good character, and perceived in a moment that he was on a false scent, and that the prisoner had given this information only to get rid of correction.

The parents and the people, having exhausted every effort upon the pertinacious silence and unshrinking obstinacy of the prisoner, to no purpose, became fully impressed that he had indeed been concerned in the stealing of the child, but that he no longer knew any thing about its present condition, and had been induced to what he had done, merely to obtain money by trifling with parental anxiety and affection. They consented to the enlargement of the prisoner, on condition that he should return with the parents, in the hope that threats or promised rewards, or a returning sense of justice, and humanity, when he should arrive where the clothes of the child were laid, might yet induce him to put them on a clue to finding him.

He was accordingly enlarged, and crossed the Mississippi in the same ferry-boat with the parents, on their route towards home. It had been purposely intimated to him, that unless he would frankly communicate to Mr. Clark, on the journey, all that he knew about the child as soon as they should have travelled beyond the settlements, he would be put to death. Having advanced beyond the settlement of Concordia, he asked Mr. Clark how long he intended to let him live. The reply was, if he persisted in withholding information about the child, perhaps 36 hours. Mr. Clark carried a pistol in his belt. The man rushed upon him, seizing the pistol, and snapped it at his breast. Although he had primed and loaded it himself, unfortunately missed fire. Failing in his purposes, the man broke away and made for a bayou, to which they were approaching. He plunged in and disappeared, and was drowned, and thus extinguished the only visible hope of a clue to unravel this mysterious affair. This crime of fiends, child-stealing, has been often threatened in the region which furnishes such facilities for perpetrating it as a mean diabolical revenge. An interest yet exists there in regard to the elucidations of this mystery. Parents, watch your children. Be careful of the presence of suspicious villains, who might in this way sting you to death. The happiest feeling which a good mother can have on earth, is when she sees her children safely and sweetly sleeping in their own beds, under the united protection of innocence and parents, good angels, and God.

The Times September 12.

THE WIFE OF TWO HUSBAND.

The following singular account of the funeral of a celebrated beauty, in her day, who was called Kate Cannon, at which the chief mourners were her *two husbands*, is taken from an English Newspaper for the year 1752. It is in a letter from the Mayor of Colchester, dated August 15, 1752 :—

" Perhaps you have heard that a chest was seized by our Custom-house officers, which was landed near this place a fortnight ago. They took it for smuggled goods, though the person who brought it produced the King of France's signature to Mr. Williams, Hamburgh merchant. Our Customs' people, not satisfied with Mr. Williams's account- opened the chest, and one of them was going to run his hanger into it, when the gentleman to whom it belonged clapped his hand upon his sword, and desired him, in French, to desist, for it was the corpse of his dear wife. Not content with this, the officers plucked off the embalming, and found it as he had said. The gentleman, who appeared a person of consequence, was in the utmost agonies, while they made a spectacle of the lady, who was placed in the Church, where any body might come and look at her ; nor would they suffer him to bury her until he gave a further account of himself. There were other chests of fine clothes, jewels, &c. belonging to the deceased. He acknowledged, at last, that he was a person of quality, and his name not Williams ; that he was born in Florence, and that the lady was a native of England, whom he married, and she desired to be buried in Essex that he had brought her from Verona, in Italy, to France, by land—then hired a vessel for Dover, discharged her there, and took another for Harwich, but was driven hither by contrary winds. This account did not satisfy the people ; he must tell his name and condition, in order to clear himself of a suspicion of murder. He was continually in tears, and had a key of the vestry where he continually sat with the corpse. He talked both Latin and French, and finding a gentleman to converse with him in these languages, he (to his great surprise) told him who the lady was, which, proving to be a person he knew, he could not help uncovering the face. In short, the gentleman confessed that he was the Earl of Roseberry's eldest son, Lord Dalmany ; that he was born and educated in Italy, and never was in England till two or three years ago, when he fell passionately in love with this lady, in London, and prevailed on her to quit the kingdom, and marry him; that, having bad health, he had travelled with her all over Europe ; and when she was dying, she asked for pen and paper, and wrote, 'I am the wife of the Rev. Mr. G——, Rector of Th——, in Essex ; my maiden name was C. Cannon, and my last request is to be buried at Th——.'

" The poor Gentleman, who last married her, protests he never knew, until this confession on her death-bed, that she was the wife of another person ; but, in compliance with her desire, he brought her over, and should have burried her at Th——, if the corpse had not been stopped, without making any stir about it. After the Nobleman had made this confession, they sent to the Rev. Mr. G., who put himself first into a passion, and threatened to run her last husband through the body. However, he was prevailed on to be calm ; it was represented to him, that this Gentleman had been at great expense and trouble to fulfil her desire, and Mr. G- at lenght consented to see him. The meeting was very moving, and they addressed each other civilly. The stranger protested that his affection to the Lady was so strong, that it was his earnest wish, not only to attend her to the grave, but to be shut up for ever with her there. He had a very handsome coffin made for her, with six large silver plates over it; and, at last, was very loth to part with her to have her burried. He put himself in the deepest mourning, and, on Sunday last, in a coach, attended the corpse to Th——, where Mr. G. met it, in like manner. After the funeral, Mr. G. attended him to London, where they parted very civilly."

The New Times Aug. 15.

ALPINE COURTSHIPS.

(*From a new French Work by M. Jerome.*)

In the fifth chapter of this work we have the following curious account of the manner of courtship observed in some of the wildest and remotest regions of the Alps.

Their manners are unknown in the towns situated at the very foot of these mountains. The citizens of these good towns are like the lodgers on the ground-floor, who never trouble their heads about what their neighbours who live in the garrets are doing. Social immobility is the dominant trait in the character of these pastoral people, who live in what are called the *haut travers* of the mountains. What their forefathers thought, believed, said, and did, a thousand years ago, they think, believe, say, and do, at present. They are primitive beings, who have but few points of contact with the beings of a secondary creation. Sometimes a quarter of a century passes away without any strangers being seen in their abodes. When one of these herdsmen wishes to marry, he goes on a Sunday after mass, with his father, grand-father, great-grandfather, if he be still alive, in a word, with the whole ascending line, to the house of the fair one. They enter, sit down, and, without saying a word, put a saffron cake on the table. This cake is the orator of the party, and in order to let it speak, the gallant and his family retire in silence. The following Sunday, at the same hour, the same party returns to the same house ; and if they find the cake whole and untouched upon the same table, they take it up and carry it away without saying a word. But if the cake has disappeared, or if a quarter, one-third, or one-half of it has been cut, it is a sign that it has been acceptable, and that the gallant may come back on the fourth, the third, or the second Sunday following, according to the greater or less portion of the cake that has been cut off; should but a few crumbs remain on the table, it is an invitation to return the next Sunday. The following Sunday the gallant comes, always accompained by his *ascendants*, and finding the cake almost entirely eaten he takes from under his coat a blackbird with a reddish spot, (*unmerle a plaque rose*, a bird indigenous to the Alps,) and ties it by the foot to the *subot* or wooden shoe of the fair one, which by a chance, *calcule d'avance*, is found lying in the middle of the table. At the sight of the bird, his red spot, his beak and his tail, the fair one, who knows well what all these mean, cries out, and protests that she will not accept it, that she will have nothing to do with it, that it is odious in her sight. She then quits the house, and runs into the fields like one distracted. This is the most approved etiquette.) But the following Sunday, when the gallant returns, if he should find the blackbird in a neatly-made cage he presents the damsel with a rusty reaping-hook without a handle. At the sight of this instrument there is another exclamation of surprise and scorn, and another flight into the fields. " Take back your old iron ; what would you have me do with it?" says the fair one. But the gallant is now accustomed to these ways, and does not lose courage, but returns the next Sunday, followed, as on the former one, by his *ascendants* ; and if he finds the reap-hook cleaned of its rust and fixed in a new handle, he then, for the first time, speaks to his fair one, touches her hand, and pats her upon the shoulder. Then follow compliments and kisses, the relations drink a few glasses of wine, the lovers converse for a short time together, and you are then admitted and received in the house as *herbager*—a grade which is in the some relation to that of husband as the dignity of licentiate is to that of doctor. It is then tacitly understood that the gallant shall go during the fine season and cut the new grass with his fair one, taking care to make use of the reaping-hook that has been sharpened and put in a new handle with an attention so full of delicacy. And accordingly, as soon as the earth is covered with verdure, our young couple set out very frankly together to cut the grass, which they make into bundles, and bring to the house of the betrothed. The harvest lasts a month, during which period they have had time to become better acquainted with each other, in cutting the same grass, singing the same song, drinking out of the same cup, and eating off the same platter. But flowers and grass are of litle consequence ; we must come to the fruits, and it is the season of gathering them that is looked forward to with impatience. As soon as the strawberries begin to ripen—and I warn you that upon the mountain they do not ripen before the end of July, our *herbager*, who has been absent from his fair one more than a month comes to her house, always at the same hour, and always on a Sunday ; he brings a neatly made osier basket, adorned with flowers, which is the same as if he said to his fair one, " Let us go and gather *maiousses* (strawberries) together." She looks as if she then saw him for the first time She disowns and rejects him ; witness the harsh words that she addresses to him :—"Go seek some where else for your dupe. There is nothing for you to do here, I scorn you and your basket." She further seasons this dimissal with the following disagreeable epithets—" blackamoor," or " carrotty-pated fellow," " dogface," or "weazel-muzzle," according to the complexion, colour of the hair, or form of the nose of the poor devil. But he is far from being discouraged. The following Sunday he calls upon his fair termagant, and is not very much surprised to find upon the table two baskets instead of one ; by which he is to understand that he has been promoted a step, and is accepted as *herbager and maioussier*. And it is by virtue of the privilege which this dignity confers upon him, that he sets out alone with the damsel the following Sunday, at the break of day, and does not return till night fall, when they bring back the two baskets filled with strawberries, which are left with the maiden, the gallant retiring to sleep at home. A certain interval then intervenes—time passes, love remains, the autumn arrives, and with it on a Sunday the lover. You have now been accepted as *herbager* and *maioussier*, you have cut grass and gathered strawberries together, moreover your blackbird has been accepted, and your cake has been eaten, and consequently you present yourself with that noble assurance which the favours with which you have been honoured inspire. You take from your pocket, and boldly offer a very elegantly-turned nutcracker, made of box-wood ; but how grievously has your presumption misled you ! At the sight of the odious instrument, the blood rushes to the face of the maiden ; she is almost suffocated by anger, her laces burst and her heart bounds ; she snatches from the hands of the rash intruder the odious instrument, and throws it at his head—taking care, however, that it shall not go within a yard of his ears. But, how bitter and sincere is her regret at having missed him ! Let him dare to return, and he shall know what he has to expect ; and, in fact, the gallant returns the following Sunday, and finds upon the table a large basket, the bottom of which he perceives arose, together with the odious nut-cracker, enveloped in garden rocket and tormentil. This denotes that you have been promoted another step. Then all the relations near and distant, both on the paternal and maternal side, assemble, and confer upon you with a most obstreperous sounding of horns, dignity of *olagnier* with all its honours, privileges, franchises, and immunities. (*Olagnier* comes from *olagne*, the synonime of nut-cracker.) This grade gives the young couple the liberty of going alone on a Sunday into the woods with the nut-cracker and the basket, which latter they are to bring back full in the evening to the maiden's house. The nuts gathered and brought home, have now to be cracked, sorted, pounded, heated, and subjected to the oil press. Consequently you have still to be admitted as nut-cracker, sorter, heater, and presser ; all this you have still, before you can be admitred to the temple of Hymen, to be examined as to your skill in spinning and if approved of, raised to the rank of a *spinner*. You must necessarily pass through all these grades before you can be invested with the rights and prerogatives of a husband. A code regulating all these preliminaries exists ; it is written in the *romance* language ; and amongst others, contains the following maxims of pastoral gallantry. The *herbager* should be sighing and suppliant ; the *maioustier* gallant and seductive ; the *olagnier* patient and suffering, but presumptuous in intention ; the *spinner* complaisant and enterprising ; the *husband* doleful and drowsy. By the same code it is the duty of an *olagnier* to give to his fair one two pounds of virgin wax at Candlemas, a bundle of box-wood the first Sunday of Lent, a pot of honey on Ash Wednesday two pigeons at Pentecost, and a fricassee at Easter. Thus the habitudes of these simple and honest people lead their minds always to religion ; which is a more pure and elevated love than the other—both, however, having a paradise, a purgatory, and a hell.

The New Times, Aug. 28.

NATURAL HISTORY.

A curious circumstance in Natural History is related in the last number of the *American Quarterly Review*. The large winged grasshopper, which flutters, with so much vivacity through our meadows during the autumn, feeds upon vegetable matter, and deposits its eggs upon vegetables for the purpose of being supported until matured. Before the grasshoppers take, wing, another insect, the ichneumon, alights upon its body, and thrusts under its skin a number of its eggs, by means of a tubular, awl shaped oviduct. These eggs slowly acquire perfection, become living worms and feed upon the body of the hapless grasshopper, until themselves are ready to take wing. So admirably do they perform their office, that they do not injure the vital organs of the insect they are internally devouring, until they are just ready to change their state ; and at the proper season, hundreds of grasshoppers, in this condition, have just strength enough remaining to flutter to a tree or fence, and with a dying effort fix their hooked feet firmly as to retain the position long after death. Examine their bodies at this season, and you will find an empty shell, or one filled with large and active worms, just ready to burst their coverings and become winged insects.

The recently published number of the *North American Review* supplies us with another description of a natural object, but little known to common readers, though said to be familiar to the sight of those who navigate between the tropics,—the beautiful and enigmatical insect, commonly named the Portuguese man-of-war. It is from a memoir by Doctor Tilesius, who accompanied M. de Krusensterd, in his voyage round the world.

" This singular animal had several times been delineated, described, and endowed with names, yet not only its denominations were various, but also the nature and characteristics ascribed to it. According to some it was a Polypus, according to others a Zoophyte, and others ranged it among the Mollusca. Naturalists who followed in the steps of Linne, have called it the *Physalis*. Wonderful as are all the works of Providence, admirably fitted as are the several parts of each created being for their several functions, complex in their composition as they sometimes at first seem, while yet they are always found to be really so simple and suitable in their action, on a nearer investigation, we may, nevertheless, venture to rank this little animated creature among the most curious phenomena of nature. A worm between six and eight inches in length, which is found but in certain latitudes, has seemingly the skill and knowledge of an experienced navigator, and is in itself a little ship. Its evolutions are according to the winds ; it raises and lowers its sail, which is a membrane provided with elevating and depressing organs. When filled with air it is so light, that it swims on the surface of alcohol, and is at the same time provided with a structure, which furnishes it with the necessary ballast.

" When high winds would endanger its existence, it descends into the deep, and is never seen on the surface of the water.—From the under side of the body proceed fibres, which extend twenty feet in length, and are so elastic and delicate, that they wind in a spiral form like a screw, serving at once as anchors, defensive and offensive weapons, pneumatic tubes, and feelers. The insect has the colours of the rainbow : its crest, which performs the office of a sail, is intersected with pink and blue veins trimmed with a rosy border, and swells with the wind, or at the animal's pleasure. The fibres contain a viscous matter, which has the property of stinging like nettles, and produces pustules. It acts so strongly, that vessels in which they have been kept for a time must be repeatedly washed before they can be used. These fibres may be cut off without depriving them or the rest of the insect of the principle of life ; and the separation takes place spontaneously, whenever the glutinous matter comes in contact with a hard surface, like sides of a glass globe. The insect has, however, dangerous enemies in small dolphins, and medusæ, against which neither its nautical skill, nor its poison, can defend it. To the natural philosopher, this little animal is a curious exemplification of the principles of hydrostaticts and of hygrometry, as its bladder is, perhaps, among the best substances that can be used for the delicate instruments of the latter science. To the physiologist it has the same importance as the rest of that class of beings, of which every part is endowed with an uncommonly strong principle of vitality, and which have therefore not improperly been called *biota* by Doctor Hill. To a contemplative mind, the wonderful organization of the Physalis must be a new proof, that hardly any great effort of human ingenuity, perseverence, courage, and skill, is without a duplicate of more astonishing workmanship, simplicity, and sagacity in beings coming from the hand of the Author of Creation. If navigation is justly deemed the most daring enterprise of man it may be considered as a remedy against pride to know that there exists a worm, which an all powerful Providence has at once made a

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

navigator and a ship, a hydrostatic and pneumatic engine, a being destitute of mind, and yet one that watches the winds, and rides on the waves."

METHOD OF REVIVING PLANTS.

This is called a proved method of reviving plants, &c. when their leaves and buds are faded, and their bark and roots hard, and nearly dry, by M. de Droste, of Hulshof. The directions are, to dissolve camphor to saturation in alcohol, adding the former until it remains solid at the bottom; a sufficient quantity of rain or river water is then to have the alcoholic solution added to it, in the proportion of four drops to one ounce of water. As the camphor comes in contact with the water, it will form a thin solid film, which is to be well beaten up with the water for a short time; the camphor will float in the water in small flocculi, but will ultimately combine with the fluid, and disappear.

Plants which had been removed from the earth, and have suffered by a journey or otherwise, should be plunged into this camphorated water, so that they may be entirely covered; in about two, or at most three hours, the contracted leaves will expand again, the young faded and dependent shoots will erect themselves, and the dried bark will become smooth and full. That being effected, the plant is to be placed in good earth, copiously watered with rain or river water, and protected from the too powerful action of the sun, until the roots have taken good hold of the ground.

When large plants, as trees, are to be revived, their roots are to be plunged into the camphorated water for three hours; the trunk, and even the head of the tree, being frequently wetted with the same water, so as to retain them in a properly moistened state. But it is always best, if possible, to immerse the whole of the plant. Shoots, sprigs, slips, and roots, are to be treated in a similar manner. If plants thus treated be not restored in four hours, their death may be considered as certain, for they cannot be recalled to life by any artificial means. They should, consequently, never be left more than four hours in the camphorated bath; because the exciting action of the camphor, when it is continued for a longer period, may injure plants instead of doing good to them. It is not necessary to say, that the final prosperity of the plants, thus reanimated by the camphor water, must depend upon the particular properties of the former, the state of their roots, and the pains that are taken with them. The camphor produces no other effect than to restore life to plants nearly dead; after that, all proceeds according to the ordinary laws, and their ultimate fate must be left to art and nature.—*Journal of Science.*

FASCINATION OF SNAKES.

A writer in a late American Paper gives the following curious additional particulars respecting the fascination exercised by snakes upon birds, and the causes by which that is produced:—

"I had often heard stories about the power that snakes have to charm birds and animals, which, to say the least, I always treated with the coldness of scepticism, nor could I believe them until convinced by ocular demonstration. A case however, has occurred in Williamsburgh, Massachusetts, one mile south of the house of public worship, which has removed my incredulity. As I was walking in the road at noon-day, my attention was drawn to the fence by the fluttering and hopping of a robin-redbreast and a cat-bird, which, upon my approach, flew up, and perched on a sapling two or three rods distant. At this instant a large black snake reared his head from the ground near the fence. I immediately stepped back a little, and sat down upon an eminence; the snake, in a few moments, slunk again to the earth, with a calm, placid appearance; and the birds soon after returned, and lighted upon the ground near the snake, first stretching their wings upon the ground and spreading their tails; they commenced fluttering round the snake, drawing nearer at almost every step, until they stepped near or across the snake, which would often move a little, or throw himself into a different posture, apparently to seize his prey, which movement, I noticed, seemed to frighten the birds, and they would veer off a few feet but return again as soon as the snake was motionless. All that was wanting for the snake to secure the victims seemed to be, that the birds should pass near his head, which they would probably have soon done, but, at this moment, a waggon drove up, and stopped. This frightened the snake, and it crawled across the fence into the grass; notwithstanding, the birds flew over the fence into the grass also, and appeared to be bewitched, to flutter around their charmer; and it was not until an attempt was made to kill the snake, that the birds would avail themselves of their wings, and fly into a forest one hundred rods distant.

"The movements of the birds while around the snake, seemed to be voluntary, and without the least constraint, nor did they utter any distressing cries, or appear enraged, as I have often seen them when squirrels, hawks, and mischievous boys attempted to rob their nests, or catch their young ones; but they seemed to be drawn by some allurement or enticement, (and not by any constraining or provoking power; indeed, I thoroughly searched all the fences and trees in the vicinity, to find some nest of young birds, but could find none.

"What this fascinating power is, whether it be the look or effluvium, or the singing by the vibration of the tail of the snake, or any thing else, I will not attempt to determine; possibly this power may be owing to different causes in different kinds of snakes. But so far as the black snake is concerned, it seems to be nothing more than an enticement or allurement with which the snake is endowed to procure his food.

"P. S.—Since this case occurred, I have heard several respectable people, who have also seen birds charmed, observe that they have heard music occasioned by the vibration of the snake's tail, which they being near, could see. That snakes make music thus, I know; and also that birds are extremely captivated with music—but whether this is the only means that the snake uses, or whether all kinds of snakes use it, I am not prepared to say."

COPPER IN OYSTER.—Some recent medical writers have disputed the fact of oysters frequently containing copper. In opposition to this opinion, the correspondent of a monthly publication has communicated the following;—"I once," said he, "procured a quantity of oysters taken up in St. Just pool in Falmouth Haven. They were as green as ivory which has been dyed in verdigris; and on diluted nitrous acid being added to them, a strong stain of copper was given to a knife dipped into the solution. But not content with this test, I placed from fifty to one hundred of them in a crucible, and setting it on the fire, I continued it there till the oysters were reduced to charcoal, which was then mixed with the flux usually made use of in assaying copper. It was placed in an air furnace; and though much of the metal was probably lost by its very minute dispersion throughout the charcoal, by which means it was perhaps impossible to collect the whole, yet I obtained a bead of pure copper, about the size of a hemp-seed."

AN EASY-GOING CAPTAIN.

The Captain of a cruizing frigate in the Mediterranean, on descending the ladder for his cot, about eight o'clock in the evening, and contemplating the felicity of a dozen hours uninterrupted repose, left orders with the officer of the watch to be made acquainted *of any change in the weather*. Towards midnight it suddenly began to look black to windward, the breeze freshening to a long continued squall which obliged the Lieutenant to shorten sail to the foresail. The top sails were clewed down for reefing. Here the Captain was informed of the change of weather, and the sail the ship had been reduced to in consequence.

"Eh!" said the Captain, "it blows hard, does it?"—"Yes Sir," replyied the Lieutenant theirs every appearance of a gale."—"Very well," said the Captain, "let me know if it blows harder." At twelve o'clock the First Lieutenant, who had been for the last half hour watching the state of the weather, made up his mind to disturb the Captain for the permission of the hands, telling him that he thought it necessary to send the topgallant-yards down, and make all snug, for it was blowing a perfect gale. "Do so," says the Captain, "and—*and*—let me know if it blows harder, or any thing particular happens." Both yards and masts were struck, the fore and mizen topsails taken in, the foresail reefed and set again, before the watch was called; just after which, the Second Lieutenant, in obedience to the orders left him by the noble First, went down to report the loss of the maintop-sail, which had been blown clean out of the bolt rope.—The gallant commander had been awoke by the noise occasioned by the splitting of the sail, and the moment the cabin door opened, and the officer of the watch entered, as he had expected, promptly ordered him, on his stating the case, to set the storm stay sails adding, as he laid himself down again, "and you know—ah! let me be called if it blows harder." The ship laboured much, and just after daylight shipped a most tremendous sea, which made all shake again, washed away the lee waist hammock netting, and with it nearly half the watch. The gale, if possible, was still increasing, the sea running mountains. The officer of the watch reported the sad catastrophe. "And it blows *very* hard, does it?" seriously, said the Captain. Very hard, indeed Sir," as mournfully replied the Lieutenant; "I think I never knew it blow so hard."—"What, Sir;" responded the Captain, as he turned himself round, in thought of some further order, "What! you *never* knew it blow so hard?"—"Never, Sir," said the Lieutenant, "*positively*." Then Sir, let me know when it moderates."—*Naval and Military Magazine.*

After M. de Chateaubriand had written the *Abencerrages*, he found himself in want of money, and sought every-where to procure some. A banker, whose name we refrain from giving, in order to leave him all the satisfaction of his generous deed, heard of the embarrassing situation in which M. de Chateaubriand found himself. He went to him, and as it is asserted, said, "I wish to oblige you, Sir; allow me to lend you the money you want, but grant me at the same time some pledge: your portfolio is, no doubt, well filled with unpublished works; give me one by way of bond, and I will advance you, without interest, the sum you desire." M. de Chateaubriand, upon this, presented the banker with his *Abencerrages*, and asked about 5,000 francs upon it. The latter took the manuscript, looked over it attentively, docketed it, put it into his strong box, and entered it into his bill-book as a bill of exchange, accepted for 50,000, which sum he accordingly sent to the author of *Genie du Christianisme*. When M. de Chateaubriand became Minister, and when he had made some savings, he withdrew his manuscript from the hands of the honourable financier.

The Times, September 13.

The Duke of Ormond and a certain German Baron were both considered models of pride and politeness. When the Duke perceived that he was dying, he desired that he might be seated in his elbow chair, and then, turning to the Baron with great courteousness, he requested that he would excuse any unseemly contortions of feature, as his physicians assured him that he must soon struggle with the last pangs. "My dear Lord Duke," replied the Baron, with equal politeness, "I beg you will be on no ceremony on my account!"—*Watt's Memoirs.*

The Time, September 3.

SKENE, OF SKENE.—This singular character flourished in the counties of Aberdeen and Forfar about half a century ago. He was as ignorant of the world as a sucking child, having never, it is believed, proceeded farther towards the regions of civilization than the good town of Perth. A neighbour of the worthy laird was Sir John Ogilvie, of Inverquharity, also a remarkable personage, but in a very different way. Sir John was a fine gentleman, had made the grand tour, was apt to fire at the smallest imagined insult offered to his honour, and to crown all he was the most skilful and expert swordsman of his time. Don Quixote and Sancho presented not a greater contrast than did these pair of originals; and the comparison will hold good even as to personal appearance—the laird being short and squab, and the knight tall and gaunt. During an election, Skene gave a grand dinner to several of the county gentlemen, and amongst the rest Sir John. In the course of the evening the latter began, as usual, to inflict on the company a tedious detail of the many wonderful adventures he had met with in his travels. Now this was the knight's weak side. His memory was so unfortunately defective, that he not only forgot how often he had tortured the ears of his unwilling auditors with a repetition of the same endless stories, but added to them new and glorious achievements, which might have put Hercules to the blush. This was extremely tantalizing; but no person cared to interrupt him, holding his warlike qualifications in due fear and reverence. Sir John, at last, was describing a tremendous conflict he had in the south of France with about a score of wolves, when out cries the laird, "I'm sure, Sir John, that's a great lee." In an instant starts from his chair the infuriated traveller, and drawing his rapier, called on Skene to come forth, and stand on his defence. Nothing could be more exquisitely ludicrous than the looks of the poor laird when challenged by his Hector. His head straightway sunk between his shoulders—his eyes assumed the hue of a brace of parboiled "groseris" (gooseberries)—and his jaws were extended to an alligator-like wideness. At last he made shift to give utterance to the following pithy and original expostulation:—"Fat the deil, Sir John Ogilvie, cam you here to eat my meat and drink my drink, and then stick me like a paddock?" This was irresistible; and so tickled was the man of war by the comic pathos as well as the justice of the appeal, that he literally rolled on the floor inperfect ecstasy.—*Edinburgh paper.*

The Times, September 15.

A proposal has been published in Berlin for the establishment of an East India Trading Company. The object of the establishment is to convert Berlin into a grand depot for East India produce, by which means, it is supposed, that a readier supply, at a smaller price, may be secured. The scheme has been planned by a Mr. Magnus Klein, and was communicated to individuals, and very well received, more than a year ago. Mr. Klein is, of course, to be Director-General; The capital is to be limited, in the first instance, to 100,000 dollars, to be raised in shares of 100 dollars each. The subscribers are to receive a regular interest, payable half-yearly, of five per cent. on the amount of their shares.

CEMENT TO RESIST FIRE AND WATER.—Take half a pint of milk, and mix with an equal quantity of vinegar, so as to coagulate the milk; separate the curd from the whey, and mix the latter with the whites of four or five eggs, after beating them well up; the mixture of these two substances being complete, add sifted quick lime, and make the whole into the consistency of putty. If this be applied carefully (and properly dried) to broken bodies or fissures of any kind, it resists fire and water.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

BOMBAY:—PRINTED for the PROPRIETORS, at the GAZETTE PRESS, No. 7, BELL LANE, by THOMAS RIGBY.